The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Spanish Bishops Compelled to Take the Oath of Allegiance.

Senor Castelar Prefers Death to Monarchy.

Further Press Comments on the Cuban Situation.

Reported Offer of General Jordan to Surrender.

SHOCKING MURDER IN MISSOURI.

SPAIN.

The Government and the Bishops—Reduction of Colonial Salaries—Assassination in Tarragona—Progress of Republicanism—Speech by Castelar.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Government intends to compel the Bishops to take the oath of adherence to the new Constitution.

It is officially announced that a reduction of five per cent. is to be made in the salaries of all colonial officers.

Intelligence has been received here of the assassination of the President of the Republican Club of Tarragona.

Republican meetings are becoming general in the principal cities of Spain. At Saragossa Señor CASTELAR addressed an audience of 20,000 persons, urging death before acceptance of monarchy.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Havana Press on the Situation—No Mediation by America—A Leader of the London Times—Is the War Humanely Conducted?

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The Havana Press, reviewing the situation, conclude that the majority of the Cubans are loyal. They cite in proof the solicitude of the Cuban Junta in New-York to enlist American filibusters to fight the battles of the rebellion, the rebel officers here being unable to obtain recruits among the natives. The Spanish element in the island is unanimously of the opinion that the Washington Government has no right to interfere in Cuban affairs, and that insurrections never admit of mediation.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Times*, this morning, in a leader on the Cuban question, says:

"He must be a clever man who can determine the intentions of the United States with respect to Cuba. There are two parties in the States; one favors non-intervention, and the other approves of Minister SICKLES' course; and finally, there is President GRANT, who vibrates between the two. But there cannot be two opinions in regard to the blunder which General SICKLES has made. The prospect of the sale or loss of Cuba has caused a general and violent commotion in Madrid. The Spanish Government is bound to be extremely careful not to wound national susceptibilities. There is no question as to the readiness of the Spaniards to fight against any odds when honor is at stake. The only question is whether they are in a condition to fight at all. If the possession of Cuba is made a point of honor, justice will help Spain better than force. Spain must consider whether she has a valid cause in the Antilles. However anxious Europe may be to recognize the validity of Spanish rights, she will have to inquire what use has been made of them. Europe not long ago shrunk back in America from what she deemed a just and generous cause. Austria and France may feel a desire to regain the prestige they lost in Mexico, but they must refute the assertions from America that the war in Cuba is carried on in a manner contrary to the principles of humanity. They must incur no risks of complicity in deeds of bloodshed, nor must they bear out pretensions of Spain clashing with the rights and reasonable demands of her colonies. Principles of righteousness must prevail over political interests and expediency. The sympathy of the world will be with Spain in proportion as her treatment of the colonists is just and merciful."

The Spanish Volunteers Demand Active Service—Reported Offer of Jordan to Surrender—A Ministerial Interview in Madrid.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The officers of the volunteers to-day had an interview with Captain-General DE RODAS, and stated that they and the men under them insisted on taking the field for active service. The Captain-General replied that he did not need their services.

It is reported that General JORDAN has written a letter to Captain-General DE RODAS, proposing to surrender, with his whole command, upon being paid a certain sum of money; and that DE RODAS refused the proposition.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—Minister SICKLES had a long interview with the Spanish Minister of State, SILVELA, to-day.

FRANCE.

Return of Prince Napoleon to Paris—The Mysterious Murder Near Paris—The Emperor Presides at the Council.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Prince NAPOLEON has returned to Paris, and was to-day received by the Emperor.

The report that the husband and eldest son of the woman recently murdered with her children had been arrested at Havre was incorrect. A man, named TROPPMANN, an alleged accomplice in the deed, was traced to that place and captured. Additional evidence has come to light which leads to the belief that the father and son are innocent, and may possibly have been murdered by the same parties who killed the mother and her children.

PRUSSIA AND BADEN.

The Annexation Scheme—The Reported French Threat Denied.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The *Constitutionnel* denies that there is any truth whatever in the report of the *Gaulois*, that a note had been sent to Prussia warning her against the annexation of Baden, and declaring that such an act would be considered a just cause of war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A New Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A new line of telegraph cable, to be laid between Ireland and Nova Scotia, is projected.

GERMANY.

The Fulda University Question—It is Referred to the Diet.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The question raised in regard to the Catholic University of Fulda will probably be settled by the new Educational bill, which is to be submitted to the Diet.

CANADA.

The Late Catastrophe at Niagara Falls—Arrest of the Montreal Bank Clerk.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Ontario, Sept. 25.—Mrs. TILLINGHAST(?), who was injured by the accident yesterday, is better, and will recover.

YATES, the absconding banker's clerk, was arrested by JACOB PFEIFFER, a United States Custom-house officer, while attempting to cross the bridge, and the money recovered.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

A Drive Around Niagara Falls—A Ball at the Clifton House—Narrow Escape of the Prince from Death.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The Prince drove around the Falls to-day, and this evening a complimentary ball was tendered to him by the proprietors of the Clifton House, under the management of the officers of the Forty-fourth Battalion, encamped here.

A tremendous thunder-storm occurred here to-day, and the Prince narrowly escaped being struck by lightning.

A MISSOURI MURDER.

A Farmer and His Wife Found Dead in Their House—The Crime a Mystery.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—A farmer, named COX, and his wife, living near Kingsville, Mo., were found murdered in their house on Thursday. Their bodies were shockingly mutilated with an ax. There are no circumstances attending the deed known, and there is no clue to the murderer.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Rush on the San Francisco Banks—A Pacific Mail Canard Denied—A New Immigration Society—The London and San Francisco Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 24.—There was a rush on the banks here to-day for gold telegraphic transfers, in consequence of the advance of gold at New-York. The banks refused to sell at any price.

There is no truth in the report which was circulated here, and may have been sent East, that the Bank of California furnished funds to parties, for the purpose of controlling the election of officers of the Pacific Mail Company.

The Israelites of this city have organized an immigration society for the purpose of aiding persons of their faith in Europe to come to this country.

The London and San Francisco Bank, of which Ex-Senator M. S. LATHAM is manager, has drawn on London for $1,500,000 of the $2,500,000 recently added to its previous capital of $1,000,000, all in gold.

Meeting of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce—Another Immigration Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held last night, resolutions favoring a postal telegraph system and requesting the Congressional delegations to advocate the same, were adopted. The Cincinnati Commercial party were present, and were warmly welcomed. Messrs. HOSEA and BUCHANAN addressed the meeting. Mr. HOSEA presented resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, congratulating the people of California on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, &c.

The leading citizens of California are endeavoring to organize an international immigration association similar to the Maryland Immigrant Union.

The Latest Action of the San Francisco Banks—Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The banks still refuse to sell gold telegraphic transfers. The express companies charge five per cent. to transport gold. Legal tenders are selling at seventy-five.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have postponed the consideration of the amendment to the Constitution, changing the title of the Grand Lodge to the Supreme Grand Lodge, until the next session. They have adopted resolutions complimentary to the Union, Central and Western Pacific Railroad Companies.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Drouth in Virginia—Present Condition of the Bark Zero—Movements of the United States Naval School-ships.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 24.—The weather is unusually dry in this vicinity, and crops are suffering. The cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, not having any waterworks nor steam condensers, are in a bad condition on account of the short supply of water.

The Messrs. BAKER BROS., wreckers, have abandoned the bark *Zero*, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, which went ashore on Body Island some time since. She lies in fifteen feet of water, and is going to pieces. They are now engaged in taking out the railroad iron from the wreck of the British bark "Boaz," near Cape Henry Light, most of which has already been secured.

The school-ships *Savannah* and *Macedonian*, which sailed for Annapolis three or four days since, have, on account of the very light winds, been able to make but little headway. The *Savannah* was lying at anchor below the lightship of Willoughby Spit yesterday morning, and had to bring one of the navy-yard tugs into requisition to get around the "Thimble," after which she had a fair wind up the bay.

THE McPHERSON MONUMENT.

Award of Plans in Cincinnati—Description of the Monument.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—Generals SHERIDAN, HAGER, BUCKLAND, LEGGETT and HICKENLOOPER, in connection with General McPHERSON's brother, spent yesterday and to-day examining plans for the McPherson monument. Sixty-two drawings and models were presented. Two premiums had been offered for the best and second best plans. The second premium was awarded to LOUIS VOLK, of Chicago; the first to T. D. JONES, of Cincinnati, and the plan of the latter was adopted. It is a bronze equestrian statue, on a pedestal of Quincy and Scotch granite, total height from base of pedestal to top of hat, twenty feet six inches, of which the pedestal is nine feet. The cost will be $20,000, of which $15,000 is now in the treasury. The casting will be done in the United States.

Dr. Dorr's Will—Bequests to a Massachusetts Church and Cemetery.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Dr. DORR, late Rector of Christ Church, has left, among other bequests to societies, the following:

To the Selectmen of the town of Salisbury, Essex County, Mass., $600, in trust, to be invested in real estate, and the income to be applied to repairing and improving Point Cemetery.

To St. James' Church, Amesbury, Mass., $2,000, the interest to be added to the principal until the amount is sufficient to purchase a parsonage house and lot valued at $5,000.

Fires in Massachusetts—A Stable and Horses Burned in Springfield—A Child Smothered to Death in a Lowell Tenement House.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 25.—A shed, stable and five horses belonging to J. H. BANKS & SON, coal-dealers, were burned this morning. Loss, $6,000; insured for $4,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 25.—The dwelling of Mrs. MACK was slightly damaged by fire this morning and HELEN WILSON, aged 2 years, was smothered to death.

Examination of a Counterfeiter—He Belongs to a Gang Operating on the Erie Line—His Coming Trial.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—H. M. ALLEN, *alias* OSCAR A. BUSH, who was arrested in this city for aiding and assisting to sell counterfeit money, was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner CHARLES S. HALL. The evidence and admission of the prisoner showed his connection with an extensive gang of counterfeiters operating along the line of the Erie Railway. He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear for trial at the October term of the United States Circuit Court held at Albany, and in default was committed to await the action of the Court.

POLITICAL.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention from Albany, Erie, Steuben and Niagara Counties.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Charles H. Knowles, Charles E. Smith and Joseph Davis were to-day chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Second Assembly District; Charles P. Easton, J. N. Keeler and William Haskell from the Third District, and H. D. Fuller, Joseph H. Holland and James Young from the Fourth District.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The following were elected delegates to the Republican Convention, this afternoon: First Assembly District—George Orr, Charles Jemmison(?), John Dalzen(?). Second Assembly District—Joseph Ball, John Pierce, L. K. Buss. Third Assembly District—E. R. Jewett, J. M. Schemerhorn, George Feldman.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The following are the State delegates from the Second Assembly District of Steuben County: Chas. H. Thomson, Wm. M. Sherwood and John Toles.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At the Republican Convention of the First Assembly District of Niagara County, held in this city to-day, T. E. Ellsworth, H. F. Cady and O. L. Welton, were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, and Hiram Gardner and A. T. Odell were elected delegates to the Eighth Judicial District Convention, which meets at Buffalo on the 5th of October.

The Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District of Niagara County also met in this city to-day, and elected Albert A. Porter, Wm. R. Grant and George A. Bradley as delegates to the State Convention, and Franklin Spaulding and F. D. Cooper as delegates to the Judicial Convention.

Assembly Nominations in Tompkins, Steuben and Albany Counties.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG was to-day renominated by acclamation for member of Assembly from Tompkins County, by the Republican County Convention. Mr. SELKREG has already served three terms.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 25.—JOSHUA B. GRAVES, of Corning, was to-day nominated to the Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democrats to-day nominated THOS. J. LANAHAN for member of Assembly from the Second District, and EDWARD D. BOWAN(?), from the Third District.

SING SING, Sept. 25.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County held a Convention at Sing Sing to-day.

Elliot C. Cowdin, James T. Collyer and Jacob Ackerman were appointed delegates to the State Convention. John Y. Cuyler, James Williamson and C. M. Depew were chosen alternates.

Odell Close was appointed delegate to the Judicial Convention. J. T. Williams alternate.

F. M. Carpenter, J. B. DeKline, J. Leary, W. F. Van Wart and D. W. Miller were appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Party in Texas—The Prospects—Important Letter from General Reynolds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Major-General REYNOLDS has addressed a letter to President GRANT, dated Sept. 4, in which, after speaking of political affairs in Texas, he says: "The platforms of the two wings of the Republican party are the same. The Radical wing set out its professions of adherence to the reconstruction laws of Congress, and present for office men who are qualified under those laws. The Conservative wing frequently nominates men for office who are known to be disqualified under the reconstruction laws, but who are also known to be acceptable to the Democrats. The success of the A. J. Hamilton faction, as it will be produced by Democratic votes, will be the defeat of Republicanism in Texas, and will put the State in the hands of the very men who, during the rebellion, exerted every nerve to destroy the Union, and who have uniformly opposed the reconstruction laws with a persistency worthy of a better cause."

The Tailors in Boston—Meeting of Master Workmen—A Resolution.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—At a meeting of master tailors to-day the following resolution was adopted, which amounts to virtual compliance with the demands of the journeymen for increased wages, from want of unanimity:

Resolved, That in the unhandy and unjustifiable withdrawal of a few of our associates, at the sacrifice of their plighted word and vote, the custom department of our business sustains a severe if not permanent injury, and our patrons an unjust advance in the price of clothing.

Heavy Verdict Against a Railroad Corporation—A Woman Recovers $12,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—Mrs. ELVIRA C. HOFFMAN, on Thursday last, obtained $12,000 damages from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, at Macon, Mo., for injuries received about three years ago.

A Dwelling-House and Horses Burned in Maine—A Man Injured.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 25.—The dwelling-house, barns and all the outbuilding of WILLIAM WYMAN, of Benton, Me., were destroyed by fire, on Friday, together with everything in them. Two horses were burned to death, and a man was severely burned while trying to save them.

Crime in Portland, Me.—A Man Severely Stabbed.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 25.—HORACE T. KALLOCH stabbed JOHN L. ANDREWS this morning at Saccarappa, injuring him severely. He has been bound over in the sum of $2,000 to await the result of ANDREWS' injuries.

The Fourteenth Amendment—Decision in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Times, Sept. 22.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has recently decided, at its sitting in Opelousas, on appeal from the District Court of St. Landry, a very important question relating to the construction of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The case was that of the State in the relation of AMBIN vs. GARRIQUE, and the decision of the Supreme Court is that when one has taken an oath of office before the war to support the Constitution of the United States, and during the war held an office in a State in rebellion, which required him to take an oath to support the Confederate States, such a person cannot be said to have engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, in the meaning of section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. This decision will be found very important and of large scope in reducing and limiting the scope of the disfranchising clauses of the Constitution and acts of Congress.

Financial Irregularities in Rockville, Conn.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Friday, Sept. 24.

CLARK HOLT, principal proprietor of the Glasgow Thread Company, whose reputation has been No. 1 in all social and financial circles, left town on Tuesday with about $25,000 of the funds of the Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was President and Treasurer. On Wednesday night the thread mill was closed, thus throwing seventy-five hands out of employment. The Insurance Company will not be crippled by this freak of their chief official, for they have so much surplus that, after all the harm he can do them, they will still have a margin of about $25,000. It is pretty well understood that at the last annual meeting of the Insurance Company, HOLT reported a certain amount of funds in his hands for the Company, which afterward proved to be borrowed bonds from a Hartford bank. He became involved, some time ago, in the manufacture of cotton thread, and the failure of his brother hastened his own. [His liabilities will exceed $200,000.

Two days after Mr. HOLT's departure from Rockville, another prominent man, Mr. ALBERT DART, chairman of the selectmen, suddenly wasn't to be found, and rumors are rife that he had appropriated so much of the town's money that he did not like to meet the showing in the report of the auditors soon to be made. In fact, one of those officials plainly says DART is a defaulter. DART had been quite well known as a builder. He erected half the mills in the village, either as contractor for those proposing to occupy them or as owner, to sell to other parties. He left one factory in process of construction.

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Excitement—Patent Office Officials to Visit the Institute Fair—A New Postal Invention for Collecting Letters—Personal—The New Minister from Denmark—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The result of the crash in the gold market, yesterday, which was fully realized here to-day, was received with general satisfaction, and nowhere was there less sympathy expressed for the sufferers than at the Treasury Department, where the damaging influence of the scheme upon the Government finances was thoroughly understood and fully appreciated. One of the most gratifying features of the affair is the utter annihilation of the leading members of the gang who made such scandalous use of the names of the President and Secretary BOUTWELL, while the former most completely indicated himself at the expense of the ring by promptly approving the action of the Secretary, and both were thoroughly in accord in making this movement.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Commissioner FISHER and the Corps of Examiners of the Patent Office have been invited by the directors of the American Institute Fair in New-York to attend its exhibition next week. Fifty tickets of invitation have been issued to the examiners, and half-fare arrangements have been made to take them to New-York. The Commission has so arranged that a few of the examiners will leave at a time, so that the work of the office may not be brought to a stand-still. Commissioner FISHER will be at the Fair on Monday.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

There was quite a large number of arrivals at the hotels to-day. Politicians from the North and West are beginning to make their appearance in considerable force. The majority of the arrivals, however, compose Southern commercial men who have been making their Fall purchases, and pleasure-seekers who have been spending the Summer at the Northern watering places, are now on their return home.

A NEW POSTAL INVENTION.

Some time ago a patent was taken out at the Department here for a wagon constructed on a new street letter-box plan, and proposals were at the same time submitted to the Postmaster-General, to collect all the mail matter from the street boxes by means of this wagon and horses. The experiment was for the first time made in this city yesterday. The entire work of collecting was done in six hours, the number of boxes being one hundred and seventy-five, scattered all over the city. The Department has not yet adopted this mode of collecting, but still adheres to the old plan of doing the work by the carriers. The idea is to introduce the system into all the large cities of the United States. The inventor claims that it will be a saving in time and money to the Government, insuring more efficiency in the collection of the letters, greater protection and more frequent clearances. The whole subject is under consideration. It is also claimed that the new plan will effect a saving of more than half a million dollars to the Government annually.

PERSONAL.

CASSANOVA, the naturalized Cuban, who was imprisoned by the Spanish some time ago, who has presented claims against Spain therefor through the State Department, arrived here this evening to press his case through with Secretary FISH.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM B. MOON was to-day appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Texas.

NATHAN PATTEN was to-day appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Texas.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM DENMARK.

Mr. F. E. DEBILLE, accompanied by Secretary FISH, repaired to th Executive Mansion and presented his credentials as Minister from Denmark. He had for some time previous been Charge d'Affaires of that kingdom.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day have been $458,397(?), and the total receipts for the month ending to-day $10,518,281(?).

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $1,024,500.

Shipments.

To Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$50,000
To Assist't Treasurer at Philadelphia	30,000
U. S. Depository at Boston	25,000
U. S. Depository at New-Orleans	25,000
U. S. Depository at St. Louis	25,000
U. S. Depository at Charleston	25,000
U. S. Depository at Cincinnati	10,000
To national banks	747,447
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	187,300
Total amount burned	16,385,544(?)
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	241,860
Total amount issued therefor	16,212,438(?)
Actual circulation at this date	299,703,410(?)
Fractional currency redeemed	264,700

NAVAL.

Rear-Admiral HENRY K. HOFF is ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at Washington. Commodore JOHN L. WORDEN, to be Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Captain A. G. CLARY has been detached from ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander F. R. SMITH is detached from the *Ashuelot*, and placed on waiting orders. Rev. J. RUTHERFORD MATTHEWS, of Greenville, N. J., has been appointed Chaplain in the navy.

The Vote of California at the Late Election.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 18.

An examination of the returns of the late election shows that there was far from being a full poll of the vote of the State. The returns are not complete enough to afford material for a thorough comparison, but the figures from the principal counties amply bear out the statement made, and indicate that while the deficiency in the Republican vote is the greatest, it is not balanced by Democratic gains. The Sacramento *Union* says on this point:

"In Republican counties we find a large falling off in the Republican vote, partly from apathy, partly from disgust with your nominations, partly from being too sure of the result, and partly, no doubt, from dislike of the Fifteenth Amendment, but more from the idea that the effect of that measure would be greater upon others than it was upon the parties themselves. But we find very few Republicans voting the Democratic ticket. Thus in nine Republican counties, namely, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Contra Costa, Alameda, Sacramento, Nevada, Placer, Yuba, and Butte, the total falling off in the Republican vote for the legislative ticket, as compared with the Congressional vote last year, was 3,884; but in all these counties the Democrats gained but 320 and lost 195, making a net loss of 125. In Nevada, where the Republicans lost 1,140 the Democrats gained only 120; and in Sacramento, the former lost 960 and the latter gained only 153(?). In Placer the Republicans lost 389, but the Democrats gained only 23. In Alameda the former lost 374, but the Democratic gain was only 5. In Butte, local questions brought out an increased vote, of which the Republicans gained 97 and the Democrats only 51.

"In eight Democratic counties, the total Democratic loss was 4,030, and the Republican loss was even more. These results are obtained by comparison with the Presidential election last year. They do not indicate the marked change in the political sentiment of the State which has been claimed, and afford no adequate criterion for estimating what may be the result at the election in October. Probably a still lighter vote will be polled then than at the September election; but there ought to be enough public spirit to draw out all intelligent men, and secure a majority for the best candidates for the Supreme Bench—SAWYER and CROCKETT—who now have seats on that Bench, and are highly esteemed by men of both parties for their ability and integrity.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP UNION.

The steamship *Union*, which left Bremen Sept. 11, and Southampton Sept. 14, reached this port yesterday. Her news is later by two days than that at hand by the *Scotia*.

ENGLAND.

The Worcester Festival—A Musical Event—Worcester Cathedral—A Financial Catastrophe—Failure of the Royal Albert.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869.

I have written you once before from this ancient city on the Severn, but my letter was devoted to one of its chief manufactures—porcelain. This time I have been attracted to the old Roman town by another delightful art—music. It is the one hundred and forty-sixth annual festival of the Three Choirs—the choirs, namely, of the three neighboring cathedral cities of Worcester, Gloucester and Hereford, in three adjoining counties. Two of these ancient cathedrals are on the Severn; one on its lovely tributary, the Wye. And these festivals, held every year in one or other of the cathedrals, bring together all the music-loving people of not only the three counties, but of West and Mid England. They take lodgings for a week; have four days of music, say four hours each morning and three hours at night, and wind up with a grand ball.

It is no longer what it once was—a union of the choirs of the three cathedrals. The best talent of the metropolis and of all England is brought under contribution. Grand electric organ, full orchestra, the finest singers of the opera and a massive chorus of hundreds of voices render, in the most effective way, the oratorios and masses of the great masters, in the Cathedral by day, and the finest secular music in the College Hall at night. We have had this week Mlle. TITIENS, SIMS REEVES, VERNON RIGBY, Mr. TAUTEY(?) and others scarcely less distinguished. We have had MENDELSSOHN's "Elijah" and "Song of Praise;" ROSSINI's Great Mass, and HANDEL's "Judas Maccabeus" and "Messiah." Mr. ARTHUR SULLIVAN, the rising hope of musical England, brought out his new cantata, "The Prodigal Son," and Mr. BARNETT's "Ancient Mariner" was a feature of the secular concerts.

Worcester Cathedral, portions of which were built about 1050, on the site of a church founded about 700, has been restored to something like its pre-Reformation magnificence, at a cost of £60,000. The stagings were cleared away, the screen had been removed, and its immense length, from close in front of the high altar to the orchestra built up at the east end, was filled with an audience—the picked people of three counties and more. The sight itself is very grand. You see how much the architecture needs the human element; how much we lose in always seeing these great monuments of the old Catholic times empty—great, useless, deserted ruins. For it is seldom that any religious service fills more than some corner, or a part of the church. But now, with this great audience of thousands, the building itself seemed more grand and impressive. The musical effect was very singular. The 260 performers, even in the noisiest of HANDEL's choruses, were not boisterous. The Gothic arches seemed to blend all instruments into one—all voices into one voice. At the same time not one note of a solo was lost. Mlle. TITIENS' noble and pure soprano filled the whole immense length of the building to its furthest nook—and chorus, band and great organ no more than filled it.

The "ever-faithful city," a dull enough little town of 35,000 inhabitants, hung out all its flags, and its streets became gay with carriages, liveries and fair ladies. The Mayor welcomed everybody on Tuesday to a grand breakfast at the Guildhall. There was a religious service and opening sermon in the "Lady Chapel," or as the monuments call it, "Our Lady's Chapel," which is itself as large as a common church. Then at 11 o'clock all the gates are open, and great crowds come in carriages and on foot, entering on all sides according to the prices of their tickets, which are from a pound to two and sixpence. The ancient cloisters are invaded by elegant and fashionable ladies, and one can imagine the monks who inhabited them for ten centuries, and whose dust makes a large part of the earth all about us, starting up in their robes and cowls to expel the army of fair invaders.

Music must be heard—it is no more to be described than the perfume of a bouquet of flowers. I have long recognized Mr. SULLIVAN as one of the most graceful of our composers, full of melody and charm, and as original as can be expected, when it is all but impossible to utter a musical phrase which will not remind the hearer of something he has heard before. I wrote my impression of the "Messe Solonnelle" of ROSSINI on its first performance in England. It was performed by the same singers last week at a similar festival at Norwich. The *Times'* musical reporter, whom some stupid tried to bribe with twenty pounds, says of the Norwich performance:

"The mass, however, which has aptly been styled the 'Melody Mass'—for it is all melody—pleased universally, its fluency, brightness and unflagging spirit, its gorgeous coloring, so befitting the pomp and circumstance of the Catholic ceremonial, coming without astonishing brilliancy after the more labored and less genuine music which had previously been heard."

But the incorruptible reporter has his own ideas of religious proprieties, and "the propriety of the audience rising to their feet during the performance of the 'Crucifixus,' and other pieces," he thinks, "was at least questionable," because, as he truly remarks, "the Roman mass is not a Protestant act of worship." But rising to their feet at the most solemn portions of the mass, was at least better than applauding and encoring them, as was done at the St. James Hall in London.

The secular concerts have been very attractive, and the hall crowded nightly to its greatest capacity. Special trains have been run every night at 11:30 to Malvern and Birmingham. The ball last night at the Guildhall was like every ball I have seen in England. Any description out of any fashionable novel will answer. Dr. FRANKLIN thought he would like to drown himself in a hogshead of rum, and come to life as he saw some flies doing, after being dead drunk for a century. But what a sensation it would have been to waken in such a ball-room after a sleep of only five years! To have fallen asleep amid clouds of crinoline and to wake among the Maypoles! I do not wish to undervalue English beauty, which is most satisfactory and enduring, and most of which will wash. But I confess that American beauty from New-York to New-Orleans has spoiled my eyes for any other; and when I am just getting accustomed to the solid charms of English matrons and maidens, like Mr. HAWTHORNE, and beginning to like them—along comes a group of my fair countrywomen on their travels, and they spoil it all again. Those dear Yankee girls—I fear you do not half appreciate them at home. Here they admire and envy them—that is, the men admire and the women envy. On the Continent they rave about them. Half-a-dozen American belles send a whole German town distracted. It is not only their beauty and grace, but their wit, spirit and happy audacity. The continental customs favor their triumphs. No girl over there dares say her soul is her own—let alone her body. She never goes anywhere without a chaperon—she never converses with a gentleman except to answer a question; she is of necessity insipid to the last degree. An American girl, on the contrary, asserts her freedom, goes where she likes, talks to every one she cares to talk with, says *du* to a German at the first introduction, and orders him about—just as she would at home. He is overwhelmed, astounded, but all the more delighted. He tells his friends that the beautiful girl he waltzed with said *du* to him, and told him to bring her a glass of water, which sets them all crazy to be introduced to her, hear her say *du* to them, and be made water carriers likewise. Next day the whole town is talking about her and staring at her—the women are in a rage—but the result is the conviction that America *must* be a great country, increased emigration, and the consequent progress of civilization.

Absenteeism is the curse of Ireland, but it is one of the blessings of America. Every American who goes abroad spends his money in a more than princely fashion, and gives the world an example of American principles, extends them and increases the national glory. It may be very well to send American squadrons to cruise in European waters, but the squads of our gallant countrymen and beautiful countrywomen, who cruise through the capitals of Europe do more effective service.

Which reminds me that "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner" have just been triumphantly naturalized on British soil. It may have been hastened by the Oxford and Harvard rowing match, whose echoes are now coming back to us. It may have been that the tide of glory has only now just risen high enough to break over us. Whatever the reason, "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner" have been sung by a choir of 5,000 performers at the Crystal Palace, with ringing of bells and booming of cannon, as at the great Peace Festival in America. Next we shall have the band that plays for the Queen, on Sunday afternoons, at Windsor Castle, treating her Majesty to the sublime strains of "Yankee Doodle." I could not be in two places at once, but there seems to be no doubt that the American national airs, given in the American fashion, were a great success, and will materially aid Mr. BRIGHT in his great work of "Americanizing our institutions."

FINANCIAL CATASTROPHE.

Another of those frequent financial catastrophes, which carry distress and ruin to so many homes, has just happened here in the failure of a great amalgamated life assurance and annuity company—the Royal Albert. Buying up rival companies at exorbitant prices, extravagant salaries, agency fees and expenses, and mismanagement, if no worse, have brought the Company to bankruptcy, injuring hundreds of stockholders, and taken the last hope from thousands. The provision made for those who may any day be left widows and orphans is swept away. Annuitants, with the most scanty support, are now driven to the poor-house. It seems to me that even Mr. BRIGHT must be willing for the Government to interfere to protect people from such wholesale robberies. If a Police force is maintained at great cost to protect people from being assaulted and have their pockets picked, surely something may be done in such a case as this. The Government takes charge of the people's savings; why should it not insure their lives or their property? It is buying up all telegraph lines at a cost of $7,000,000. Why not give absolute security to all who wish to provide for the future? Why not accept once for all the broad principle that whatever can best be done by the nation in its organic capacity is the proper function of Government? There is rapid progress in this direction, and the Manchester school of *laissez faire* philosophers is nearly done for. Government has long carried our letters—it now transports books and samples of merchandise. It has collected revenue and kept the peace; it is now trying to give the people education and sanitary conditions. It compels the shelter and sustenance of paupers; it will soon diminish pauperism. It punishes crime; it will in time prevent it. In a feeble way it tries to make people "cease to do evil"—in a grandly effectual way it will compel them to "learn to do well." The bold way in which the American Federal and State Governments take the lead in all matters of general interest has had its effect upon the English Press and people. We shall see the good of such examples in the coming legislation for the pacification and prosperity of Ireland. It is already at work in India where nothing but the mighty hand of a powerful Government can prevent those oft-recurring famines which desolate whole provinces, and sweep off whole populations. One famine in India, under English rule, carried off 10,000,000 of people, and all famines in India are entirely preventable by a good Government; *ergo* the bad or imperfect Government murdered the starved millions.

MONADNOCK.

BYRON'S MEMORY.

Further Views of William Howitt on Mrs. Stowe's Story.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: A considerable amount of discussion having now taken place on the Byron question, and there appearing a great danger of the vital points of the controversy being buried under a multitude of words, I beg once more to recall the public attention to a few plain facts, on which the foundations of the whole dispute rest. The great fundamental fact is, that all the dark and revolting charges against Lord BYRON are avowed to proceed from the very person who, before making them, took care to destroy the evidence of the person against whom they are made. That is, Lady BYRON, during the life of her husband, had sternly refused to make any explanation to him, or to the public, of the cause of her separation. If she had any to make, the proper time to do that was while her husband was living, and, if not true, could have rebutted them. She should have done this or forever after held her peace. But when her husband was dead, and died with the hundred times repeated declaration of his ignorance of her reasons for leaving him; when she had accomplished the destruction of her husband's statement of his side of the question, and then written, as we are informed, her own representation of it; when all those who knew him best, who had his full confidence, and could best defend him, had followed him to the tomb, we find her, in open breach of her solemnly reiterated assertions of an inviolable silence on the subject, coming out, if Mrs. STOWE's story be true, with the most damning calumnies which it is possible for a woman to utter against her husband. I beg to ask once more whether it be the opinion of the justice-loving British public that this style of conduct can for a moment receive its sanction? If a practice of this kind can be tolerated, then will no man's reputation be safe from "the wife of his bosom." Any wife with a pique may, the moment that the breath is out of her husband's body, rifle his cabinets, overhaul the most sacred records of his past life, and then, with impunity, proceed to blacken his memory with the most odious pigments of hell. This, however, is precisely what the zealous advocates of Lady BYRON's unwarranted proceeding recommend to us as admissible. I have no hesitation in asserting that it is a proceeding as odious as abhorrent to every right feeling, as opposed to and destructive of every principle that is sacred in life, as it is preeminently un-English. I repeat it, that the moment that Lady BYRON caused to be destroyed the memoir of her husband she put herself out of court on the question, and rendered it impossible that it can ever be settled except upon defective and *ex parte* evidence.

Beyond this primal fact, which ought to stand forever broadly, strongly and uneclipsed by verbiage or sophistry before the public eye, it is scarcely worth while to go; but there are one or two minor facts made patent by recent correspondence. It is perfectly clear, from the letters of Lady ANNE BARNARD and Lady BYRON, quoted by Lord LINDSAY, and made still more palpable by the important statements of "An American Citizen," in the *Times* of the 8th inst., that for years after the separation Lady BYRON had no idea of any such crime as Mrs. STOWE makes her allege against Lord BYRON thirteen years ago. There is not a shadow of a shade of any such cause assigned for the separation. The causes enumerated are violent conduct, affected insanity and general licentiousness. That Lord BYRON had no idea of any such charge on her part the "American Citizen" satisfactorily shows from his intercourse with MOORE; that Lady BYRON had no such idea, the fact, so well observed, of her naming her infant daughter after AUGUSTA LEIGH is most conclusive proof. If Lady BYRON afterward fell into such a belief, it must have been from the fiendish insinuations of some base person like the woman "born in a garret, in the kitchen bred."

One more fact. The writers, English and American, who claim for Mrs. STOWE the peculiar and almost exclusive confidence of Lady BYRON on this subject, are dealing in mere fudge. It is well known to a certain number of persons that Lady BYRON, with all her affected strength of character, had the weakness to make such confidantes of most of her lady friends of long standing. Most of these ladies are now dead, and prudently "died and made no sign." But there is one at least still living who possesses a series of letters from Lady BYRON, containing not horrors of the Beecher Stowe type, but heavy charges not only against her husband, but against her own daughter.

What are we to do with a person at once so virtuous and so vituperative—so saintly in one corner of her mind, and harboring in another that which does not spare even her own flesh and blood? What are we to say to the noble reticence of a wife who destroys her dead husband's defence, outwits his remaining friends, and then furnishes to her lady adherents all round a sheaf of poisoned arrows, to be shot off when not an opposing shield can be raised against them? It is the story of Orpheus over again—torn to pieces by a mob of infuriated women.

Certain anonymous correspondents talk of BYRON being "now unmasked." He was the very last man to wear a mask. His faults lay from first to last open to the day. We know no more positively of him now than we did. We have no proof whatever; only one-sided assertions; but much counter proof; and we are bound to characterize this attempt to swear away his literary and moral character—such as it was—as most monstrous. I have no desire to condemn Lady BYRON. No one honors certain parts of her character more than I do; but she has condemned herself by her breach of her once honorable silence, and by the irreparable wrong done to BYRON by the destruction of his justificatory case.

Once more, and finally, for with this I close my earnest protest on this subject, I exhort you, my countrymen, to revert to and to hold fast and unswervably by those great principles of justice which have distinguished us in all ages. "No man," says our law and our deepest moral sentiment, "shall be condemned unheard." But if Lord BYRON be condemned it must be unheard. His lady has murdered him in his sleep; in the last great sleep as it regards this world. She has stifled his voice from the tomb. And let her not persuade you, under these circumstances, that even his poetry is a sham, an empty, theatric impersonation studiously got up for effect. In whatever he wrote BYRON was only too real. At midnight, over his gin-and-water, penning *Don Juan*, his mind floated in the sphere of a lawless world and its reminiscences. When he wrote his dark dramas of "Cain" and "Manfred," he was anxiously endeavoring to probe those gloomy mysteries of a corrupted human nature, which SHAKESPEARE, DANTE and GOETHE had explored before him, and contemporaneously, SHELLEY, yet with no man accusing them of incest. In *Childe Harold* he shut out the lower and injurious world and its associations, and rose into a nobler and purer element. He ascended into rapport with the spirit of the august and eternal mountains, and their sublime sense of purity and awe. A voice of loftiest inspiration, a loving, genuine voice of man's highest and noblest aspirations then awoke in him. In that spirit he wrote one of the sweetest and noblest poems which live in any language—a poem which breathes the true trumpet tones of imperishable freedom; a tone of God's and man's justice to universal man, a glorious heritage of our language and our common nature; a tone even of religion with which the mathematical mediocrity which now seeks to crush him could never sympathize, because it could not live up and into it.

Great, immense allowances are to be made for a man like BYRON, struggling with a blood and constitution infected by a mad and wicked ancestry. It might be a great misfortune for Lady BYRON to marry such a man—which she did with her eyes open—but it was a terrible one for him to marry a woman who could desert him living and defame him dead. Poor BYRON! But spite of all nature's and woman's wrongs; spite of all defamatory efforts, his best sentiments shall animate our children to the love of liberty, of nature and of patriotism as long as the nation and its language last. And if they descend to his less hallowed themes, they will do it at their own peril and responsibility, as they do when they indulge in the grossnesses of OVID and CATULLUS, of STERNE and SMOLLETT, of VOLTAIRE, RABELAIS and PAUL DE KOCK; or wilfully seek the scenes of the degraded life of our present corrupted cities.

With these words I close my part in this controversy, and wait for the authoritative words of those few who are now the only ones in a position to pronounce them. I am, &c.,

PENMAENMAWR, Sept. 10. WM. HOWITT.

LADY PALMERSTON.

Incidents of the Life of the Deceased Lady.

From the Daily Telegraph, Sept 12.

Lady PALMERSTON's was a long and a brilliant life. Take it for all in all, it might be difficult to name any lady in English society, or in our century, who has played a more prominent part on the stage of public life in England. She was born in 1787—that is, two years before the outbreak of the French Revolution; she died a few hours ago. She was first married to Earl COWPER; after his death, and in the year 1839, she became the wife of Lord PALMERSTON. Her brother, Lord MELBOURNE, died in 1848, leaving her his heiress. Lord PALMERSTON died in 1865; and certainly for the twelve years included between those dates his wife was a great power in English society—emphatically so during the period which intervened between the death of the Prince Consort and the death of her own lord. Overwhelmed with grief at the irreparable loss which she had sustained, the Sovereign had shrunk from appearing in public. The Court as a social power had for a time withdrawn; and so it was that in order to keep the Liberal Party together, the wife of the chief Liberal statesman and Premier was called upon to play an active and prominent part. Failing Buckingham Palace and its influences, it was to Cambridge House that the Liberals looked as their headquarters in a social sense. How many persons were brought together there who could not with safety to the cause have been left apart! How many asperities were softened down and harmless vanities gratified! If a Liberal member had been ever so much inclined to run restive on a division, he had to reckon with his wife and daughters, and with Lady PALMERSTON. Had this system been worked by a person of shallow mind or of ungentle heart, it would soon have broken down; Cambridge House would have done more harm than good to the Liberal cause. It was just because of her strong sense and real kindliness of heart that this Queen without a crown ruled her little world.

PRESIDENT LOPEZ.

Ex-Minister Washburn on the Paraguayan Butcher.

To the Editor of the Morning Star:

SIR: Having observed in one of the morning papers of to-day a letter signed "G. S. and W. BRANDON," in which occurs the sentence, "We believe that Mr. WASHBURN has long since retracted his statements as to President LOPEZ," I beg that you will allow me the space in your columns to state that no retractation of what I have published in regard to the merciless tyrant of Paraguay has ever been made by me. At the moment I was leaving that country I sent back a letter to LOPEZ, telling him that the declarations he had published, from his two brothers, his Foreign Minister and his Chief Justice, in regard to his pretended conspiracy, were all false, and that he knew it, and that if any one of them were ever to escape from his power he would deny that he had ever made any such declarations, or protest that he had made them under torture, and that the only way to prevent them from exposing and denouncing his unnatural cruelties was to kill them. Shortly afterward I published in the newspapers of Buenos Ayres that he would certainly destroy every one of them. What I then wrote as prophecy has since been fulfilled.

LOPEZ has tortured and shot his Foreign Minister, JOSE BERGES, and his own brother, BENIGNO LOPEZ. He has shot his Chief Justice, ANDRES URDAPILLETA; also the Bishop of Paraguay and nearly thirty priests. He has shot his brother-in-law, General BARRIOS; and his other brother-in-law, SATURNINO BEDOYA, expired under torture. He flogged his sister, the wife of General BARRIOS, till she was nearly dead, and he forced his mother to make a public declaration that she had no child but the brutal monster who had murdered one or more, and tortured with inhuman cruelty her other children.

These terrible facts are known to be true, and are vouched for by every Englishman who had escaped from the tyrant's power. They all speak from their own personal knowledge or from their own experience and sufferings, and as no one has ever contradicted any specific statement they have made, it follows that the recent publications in the newspapers, denying in general terms the atrocities that I, and all others who are competent to speak on the matter, assert, have been manufactured by LOPEZ's agents in Europe, to subserve the interests of that disgrace of the human race.

But these apologists of LOPEZ do not, so far as I have seen, deny any of the specific crimes charged against him. They only say that his offences have been exaggerated; that he has not killed his mother; that he has not killed his vice-president, as was reported some months ago. But no one denies that he has killed his brother, his Foreign Minister, his Chief Justice, his two brothers-in-law, his bishop and many priests, besides nearly every foreigner (over 500 in number) in Paraguay eighteen months ago.

None of the admirers of LOPEZ will deny what I, and several others now in England, know to be true. The few English and other foreigners yet alive in Paraguay are permitted to live by LOPEZ because they are useful to him. But if one of them shall escape to confirm and add to what I and others have said of his cruelties and crimes, they may, like those who have already escaped, thank the fortune of war, and not the protecting shields of their own Governments.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. WASHBURN,

Ex-Minister of the United States in Paraguay.

No. 2 WELLS-STREET, JERMYN-STREET, LONDON, Sept. 11.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SUMMER WEATHER.

I.

The sun was shining on the hills
And gilding the purple heather,
As you and I were roaming, love,
In Summer weather.

The birds were singing in the trees,
The lark sang in the sky,
But ah! I heeded not their songs
As they winged by.

For sweeter than the sweetest song
I did upon a tree
Was the music of your voice, love,
As you spoke to me.

Blue was the sunny firmament
And blue the Summer skies,
But bluer, oh! a thousand times,
Were your soft eyes.

Sweet is the breath of wild flowers
With dewy early wet,
But sweeter was the moment, love,
When our lips met.

Warm was the golden sunlight
On fields that gladly shine,
But warmer was your true heart
That beat with mine.

II.

The year is growing old, love,
The sun has had his light,
My life is growing dark, love,
And turning into night.

The flowers throw no incense,
The birds have hushed their song,
And the music of the streamlets
No longer flows along.

But sweeter than the sweetest song
Of bird upon a tree
Is the music of your voice, love,
As you speak to me.

Come, love, and sit beside me,
And lay your head in mine,
Look full into my heart, love,
With those true eyes of shine.

Is there aught changed within me?
That it grows strange or cold,
O love! though life is weary,
Now that the year is old?

LOT NO. 217.

"At forty shaings!—going at forty shaings! Did I hear two guin-nees offered?—Thank you, Sir. Two guin-nees is in time. For the first time, at two guin-nees! For the second time! Any advance on two guin-nees? For the third and last time—going at two guin-nees!"

"Name, if you please, Sir?"

"John Trumway," I said, for the lot was mine—lot No. 217. Whatever made me buy the lot? I am afraid I am one of those great grown-up children who are not safe to be trusted out with money in their pockets, unless coppers. The coins in my purse always leap up with frantic desire to buy everything I see, and the result is, that no matter what sum I go out with, I always come home penniless.

What on earth could I want now with a second-hand, patent fire-proof, powder-proof, bomb-proof, thief-proof iron safe, constructed to resist fifty burglar-power, (nominal,) case-hardened, undrillable, unpickable, to be sold a bargain, owing to the key being lost, and the only man who knew how to make another having gone to sleep with his fathers? When I reflected about my purchase, I began to feel quite hot. There is no doubt it was a bargain, or might have been to somebody; but then, patent, unpickable iron safes with the keys lost, and owner-proof as well as thief-proof, are not everybody's money, however cheap. I had a cold, creeping doubt if they were mine. While the auctioneer was describing it, and the people all round the room were yearning for it in bids, I seemed to see many remarkable qualities emanating from the safe, like perspiration, so that its acquisition appeared to me then peculiarly desirable. Other people seemed similarly affected, for its value increased momently. Some ten or a dozen persons had all in turn desired to be its fortunate possessor, and all at increased rates. The man who bid "forty shaings" certainly must have seen his way to turn the safe to account, or why have bid "forty shaings" at all? And if so, of course it was plain there must be a way to turn it to account, and one which a few moments' quiet reflection, apart from the excitement of the saleroom, would doubtless reveal. It was something of this feeling made me bid the "two guinnees," or, it may be, the vulgar conviction that here was an object suddenly become extremely desirable to a number of my fellow-creatures, which evoked a corresponding and envious desire in my own breast. But now that the thing was mine, all the latent value which had before perspired from it under the auctioneer's hands seemed absorbed again into its chemefully rusty iron sides—it had become a miserable hundredweight of useless old iron—and I loathed the very sight of it, especially when I thought of Mrs. Trumway.

My wise is not a woman of many words by no means the kind of woman verbally to upbraid me for buying inconvertible bargains, and she has had previous opportunities for so doing, if so disposed. Mrs. Trumway never says anything. She didn't when I once bought two hundredweight of puffy, blested cheeses at twopence per pound, and sold portions afterward to some poor people I know—at a kindness—at a trifling profit, and made them all very poorly, and got examined before the Magistrates, and fined for selling cheese unfit for human food," said lost cheese, temper, reputation, and £5 10s. No; at such times Mrs. Trumway makes no remark; she only sniffs. But the amount of meaning conveyed by one of Mrs. T.'s sniffs is voluminous—nay, encyclopedic. It means, "O dear, yes; I knew how it would be. You've been at it again, have you? Been out with money in your pocket, and come home with nothing but your pocket left! Just like water in a colander; the colander don't run away—more's the pity. No; it always ready for more. And here am I, pinching and screwing, and saving money, and allowancing the house down to one box of Tunder-stickers a week, and you going fooling money away like this. Extremstance, John, is perfectly useless. I have awaked to the conclusion that I have married an incorrigible idiot; but I don't complain. No; a noodle you may be, but I am your affectionate wife, Martha Trumway." It means far more than this; it means every recriminatory epithet which a naturally sensitive person, like me, can apply to himself, after making the pleasing discovery that he has taken himself in.

I went home to dinner, which had been waiting an hour. I said nothing about my purchase. There was a small sniff—a very small one—expressive of "It's not at all unlikely, John, though, mind, I don't pounce on you it without evidence; but, now I come to consider, it's rather more likely than not that you've something on your mind, and nothing in your purse." After dinner I escaped up stairs to my study. In the evening I saw it coming up my garden path on a pair of trucks. Should I go down? No, I reflected; I would not go down. How I detested the thing now! It didn't look worth half a crown.

"Yes," I heard the servant say in answer to the man with the trucks; "this is Mr. Trumway's."

"So's this," said the man; "and I wish him joy of it, and I shouldn't mind a glass of beer to wish it him in."

Which conversation had the effect of bringing out Mrs. T. Her comprehensive mind must have taken in the situation at a glance.

"Where is this from?" she asked the man.

"From the saleroom, 'm."

"John!" It was the voice of my affectionate wife addressed to her husband. "Have you been buying anything at a sale?"

"O dear, yes," said I, calling down stairs. "Didn't I tell you? It's a—a—safe."

Although two pair of stairs separated me from the partner of my bosom, I was aware of the sniff which succeeded, and I heard: "O yes: you're quite right, my man; this is Mr. Trumway's. You needn't be afraid of mistaking the house. There isn't such another man in the neighborhood as lives at No. 19." But aloud, he proceeded, "Quite right; bring it in, please." John! Do you wish the man to leave it in the passage?" Sniff (being interpreted:) "Or would I like it taken into the drawing room, or placed on the dressing table of the spare room perhaps, or on the study mantelpiece?" I thought it better to go down stairs. "O, leave it in the passage," I said. "No one will steal it."

"O dear, no," said my wife with a little smile. "No fear will steal it; that's quite certain." I admit it was not a seductive-looking object now.

When we were alone, Mrs. Trumway asked me what I intended to do with the safe, which was the very question I had been asking myself ever since returning from the sale.

"What do I intend doing with it, my dear?" I repeated, to gain time. "Why—you—ah! what do—do with it? Why, open it, of course."

She sniffed a sniff equal to two columns of printed matter. Although my answer was not premeditated, I didn't think it altogether a bad notion. Accordingly, for the next two or three weeks, my house became the constant resort of blacksmiths, whitesmiths, locksmiths, and people in the engineering way, all of whom, however, failed utterly in the attempt to open the unpickable, undrillable, fire and thief-proof Lot 217. They fairly owned it best them. I wanted the safe opened, however, for this reason that, being opened, it might become an article perhaps useful or salable, whereas now it was useless. One morning an idea of unusual brilliancy occurred to me; and I put it on my hat and went out to put it in practice. I walked up to our great model jail, and saw the governor, whom I had previously some acquaintance with. I told him I should feel deeply obliged if he could render me assistance, and then came to the purport of my visit. [illegible] "I have, my good sir, each a thing as a good strong burglar on the establishment that you could lend me for an hour or two?" And I explained what I wanted him for. But the governor shook his head, and said he was very sorry to disoblige me, but it really couldn't be done; as all their burglars were in use, and couldn't be spared of the prison [illegible] "Very good; but supposing I were to send the safe up to the jail, did he think he could allow a burglar to while away a few hours of his leisure at a congenial pursuit? No. He didn't see that he could; it would be against the rules; besides which, their burglars had become so interformed by attention to the ministrations of the chaplain, that it was exceedingly doubtful if they would be willing to return to sinful ways, such as breaking open safes, lest it might show a worldly spirit; there would interfere with their tickets-of-leave; and then, again, there were no burglars' tools in the jail.

"I'll tell you what, though," he said, after a bit; "I dare say I could find you a ticket-of-leave man who would do it. They report themselves to us at stated intervals, so that we always know where to find them. Indeed, I think I know just the very man, and will send him to you."

One evening in the twilight, about a week afterward, our servant came in in some alarm to say that two very ill-looking men were at the back door, who said they had "come to crack the gov'nor's money box." They were not nice-looking men. One of them, a great brawny ruffian, with a head and neck like a bull, and a wisp of colored handkerchief over a shirtless chest, hairy as Esau's, gave me a scold not when I went out.

"The boss up at the Model," he said, pointing with his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the jail, "asked me if so be as I would oblige you by crackin' a little bit of a box you've got. You sure, guv'nor, I ain't any tools o' my own, as I've brought a pal who's got his 'Lady's Companion' with him, to do the job," indicating his friend, who carried a bundle of tools done up in matting. I should say he was not a nice man to have for a friend,—a spare, short, cunning little fellow, with restless eyes; a face that gave you the impression of a weasel's, and a thin nose, with a continual nervous twitching in the nostrils, like a rabbit's, as though he was an animal always on the scent for game or hunters, which perhaps he was. His name was Toney.

I brought them in, and pointing out the safe, asked if they thought they could open it.

"Open it!" repeated Toney, with ineffable contempt, "why, a kid could open it with a pen-nife! It's one of them Unimpeachables, Bill," he said to his mate; "you remember 'em; like what we had at ——" (some name I couldn't catch.) "Why, I could blow it open with an ounce of beceer in a quarter of a hour."

"Well," I said, "I would give you five shillings to open it."

"Would you, be-gar?" growled the big man. "Our terms is 'arf a suv'rin,—me and Toney,—and two pots of beer, and two ounces of beceer; and then it's a favor, on account of our doin' it to oblige the boss. And we ain't a-going to do it here, an'sha'n't, but if you've got o'er a bit of a outhouse out at the back, where we can be private, we'll do the job there on the quiet."

I was obliged to accede to their terms, (indeed they were both terms I would not have had a difference with for the world.) So they carried the safe into the tool-house in the garden, where I supplied them with the quantity of ale and tobacco agreed on, and they shut themselves in.

"It's only a case for the 'alderman, Bill," I heard the little man remark as I left them.

In twenty-five minutes by my watch the bull-headed man came and told me it was done. "Not that we've been all this time about it, though, guv'nor, for Toney 'ad prised it open in five minutes, easy as a oyster, but we've been settin' and doin' a quiet pipe together."

They certainly had opened it—not by picking the lock, as I anticipated, but by wrenching off the back, so that the safe was completely destroyed. They had drilled two holes in the back-plate to allow of inserting two immensely powerful steel crowbars in such a position that the leverage of the two bars would tell one against the other, and wrench out the intermediate piece. From the appearance of the holes and the smell in the outhouse, I judged the men had previously lowered the temper of the steel back with a blow-pipe in the place where they intended to drill. I felt disposed to be angry at the destruction of the safe, and was going to say so, when Toney pointed out a dirty roll of paper lying inside. I took them out, unrolled them, and forgot my wrath immediately. A prize indeed! Fifty shares certificates, each for twenty pounds, in the "Undeniable Security and Unlimited Discount Banking Corporation (Limited)," offices, Lud-street, City. I paid off my two burglars with a light heart, and returning to the house, I believe I danced a war-dance of triumph round Mrs. T., exhibiting a thousand pounds' worth of property, which had cost me but three.

"There," said I, "that's the good of going to sales!"

"Well, but, John, those shares are not yours."

"But they are," I asserted. "I bought them, and they are to Bearer," and no name on them to indicate whose they are."

"But had you not better see the auctioneer, and tell him what you have found?"

"Why, no. I bought the lot, faults and errors of description, and all; and it is as much mine as if I had paid a thousand pounds for it."

"Yes; but some poor man may be ruined by the loss of these shares."

"Well," said I, "what I will do will be to go up to London, to the company's offices, and ascertain whether these certificates are claimed on behalf of any one else, and if not, to claim them for myself."

I found the office of the "Undeniable Security and Unlimited Discount Banking Corporation (Limited)" a most imposing edifice of Italian architecture, with immense plate-glass windows, and Purbeck-marble columns, and the name of the company, in medieval gold letters, running the whole length of the building. Evidently a very prosperous concern. On entering, there was not that amount of business doing which I should have liked to see, in fact, beyond two clerks—one of whom was paring his nails with the office penknife, while the other and more elderly, was reading the newspaper—the place was empty. I stood quiet five minutes at the massive Spanish mahogany counter apparently without either of the clerks becoming officially aware of my presence, so intent were they on their duties. I therefore rapped on the floor with my umbrella, which made a great noise in the empty office, which was church-like for size and echoes. The elder clerk looked up impatiently from his paper, but resumed its perusal immediately. The younger got off his stool, and went to a looking-glass, where he commenced arranging his hair with a pocket-comb.

"I have called," remarked in a somewhat loud tone, "about some shares in this company, the certificates of which I hold."

"Eh?" said the old clerk, in a last detesting interrupted business.

"I repeated my business.

"Certificates Nos. 2,064 to 2,083,—they are in my possession; in fact, I bought them."

"Well, what do you want? Do you wish them registered in your name? Simpson," (to the young clerk,) "get down the transfer-book."

"That is the difficulty," said I. "In the event, for instance, of any one else claiming these shares, for they came late my possession in a rather singular manner."

"No difficulty at all. You say you've got the certificates, and you've bought them. It doesn't matter to us if you've stolen them. Just produce the scrip, and write me an authority to register the shares in your name."

He looked over the certificates, and counted them; while I wrote the required authority.

"But," I said, when I had done, with a view to satisfy my conscience in the appropriation of the property, "I am sure you the circumstances under which I acquired the certificates are so singular that—"

"You needn't trouble about that," he interrupted; "our office takes no cognizance of the way you become possessed of them. You are the holder, and the registered proprietor of the shares, and you may be quite sure no one else will come claiming them."

This sounded satisfactory in one way; but the man's manner of saying it did not. I confess, leave a favorable impression on my mind. I went home rather uncomfortable, and feeling as if somehow connected with the theft of my property, which my conscience would not concede was mine in strict justice, that it would have been a relief to have had an accomplice with whom to share the proceeds and the responsibility.

It may seem singular that when to town I had taken no steps to ascertain the status of my property, but in the first place, I knew very little of the ways of the money market, and the share list, as a great puzzle in the *Times*, and in the next, to tell the truth, I felt timid at asking questions which might lead me to betray how I became the owner of the shares.

A month after this, I had been out for the day to a pic-nic with my wife. We had both enjoyed ourselves hugely, and come home flushed with the fresh air. I had got over all my qualms about the possession of the property, and began to look upon it as promising a very acceptable addition to my income. I am not sure I had not been regarding the scenery of trees and sky and rippling water with considerably more complacency, for the feeling that the possession of a thousand pounds enabled me to enjoy it in it. A great oblong official blue letter awaited my return. It contained a few, most letters dated from Basing-hall-street ds.

"The Undeniable Security and Unlimited Discount Banking Corporation (Limited).

"Sir—I beg to inform you an order has this day been made by the registrar, calling upon you as a contributory in respect of your shares in the above company (now in liquidation, winding up order,) numbered respectively from 2,064 to 2,083 inclusive. The amount of the call is five pounds ten shillings (£5 10s.) per share, making a total of two hundred and seventy-five pounds (£270); which sum must be paid at my office between 11 and 4 on Thursday next the 26th inst.

(Signed) Official Assignee in the Bankruptcy.

O fool! I began to vaguely see now why the clerk told me I might be quite sure no one else would claim the shares. They were not only of no value, but their possession was subject to heavy liability. And I, to be idiot enough to go and claim them when the company was actually bankrupt and worse! Right as it was, I determined to go at once and see my wife's brother-in-law, Mr. Blode. He was a barrister—had been one for ten years—but had never had a brief.

"O, I shouldn't take any notice of that," he said; "I don't think they can do you any liability. I'll write to the company and manage it for you. Let me know if you hear any more of it. You are an innocent party; you didn't buy the shares, but the iron safe. But how on earth did they know you held the certificates?"

I told him I had given an authority to have them registered in my name.

He drew in his breath, and produced a long whistle like a sigh. "Then you've transferred their possession. You should have consulted me. However, I wouldn't trouble about it. Leave it to me."

It would take too long to describe the harassing anxieties which each week brought me, while my case as a contributory was dragging along, first through one court and then another; but the different lights which various luminaries of the law shed on my unfortunate two guinnee' worth, deserve to be particularized.

It was agreed that, in buying the safe, I could not have bought the contents—that the safe was described in the catalogue as a safe, and nothing more, and that, consequently, as I had only bought a safe, whatever was found in it was no more mine than any other distinct article in the catalogue, and I could not therefore be responsible for liabilities attaching thereto. It was retorted by the opposing counsel, that should his lordship acquiesce in the view of the case propounded, certainly to his astonishment, by his learned friend, and decide that the certificates were not purchased by me, and not therefore mine, he would agree to a verdict, and immediately indict me for felony, for appropriating the shares to my own use, authorizing their registration in my name.

He submitted that if I had bought the shares, I was liable as a contributory; and if not, as a felon. The learned Judge said he could not entertain the issue of felony, as that was a question for a distinct tribunal, but he was inclined to rule that I had bought the shares. The conditions of sale were sufficiently explicit to bear him out on that point, "the lots to be cleared with all faults and errors of description." Indeed, the very term employed by auction custom appeared decisive. The item in question was described as "Lot 217—an iron safe." It was the "lot" which was put up to competition, and, to use a common expression, Mr. Trumway had bought "*the lot*"—that was, "all the lot." The question then arose: Could I be held liable as a contributory, when, in fact, I had purchased the shares on the very day of the company's bankruptcy, and the registry in my name was not completed until some weeks later? In other words, that seeing the company had contracted no liabilities during the time I held the shares (having, in fact, ceased business,) could I be made a contributory? Against this it was urged that shares represented liabilities, and that as I should have been entitled to share in a dividend on the past year, had one been declared, so it was just that I should bear my proportion of the burdens. And again, it was clear that somebody must be liable as a contributory in respect of these fifty shares for twelve months prior to the bankruptcy, and the burden of proof rest to the person so liable, if not myself, must be supposed to rest with their present possessor. The Judge thought not, as it was not to be contended I could have had either interest or liability in the company before the date of the sale. The case, however, was complicated still further by the opposing counsel bringing evidence to bear on the previous owner of the safe, and endeavoring to prove that his liability in respect of the shares actually terminated twelve months previous to my purchase, so as to fix me with responsibility for the interim. It appeared that the safe and its contents, some eighteen months back, had belonged to a Mr. Wendle, a shareholder in the Company; that, in addition to the certificates, it had contained his cash-box and a quantity of gold and notes, and that the safe had been stolen from his office, the notes and gold and cash-box removed by the robbers, who had obtained a wax impression of his key, and the valueless safe containing the shares, sold to an ironmonger, who put it into the safe. This Mr. Wendle had applied for duplicates of the share certificates, which were refused by the company until he could prove the destruction of the old ones. Unsuccessful in this and distrusting the reckless business of the "Undeniable and Unlimited," he at last applied to have the shares standing in his name canceled, which had been done. It would therefore follow, it was contended, that my liability embraced the whole twelvemonth, from the time Mr. Wendle's name had been erased to the stoppage of the company, I being the next registered proprietor. Against this it was argued that, whatever Mr. Wendle might have written to the company, the certificates, when found, were his property; and that, after they were stolen, they ceased to be his property. And if so, my counsel proceeded, there would be a very remarkable point for the decision of his lordship. For he went on to elicit that Mr. Wendle, after losing nearly the whole of his money, had committed suicide under such determined circumstances that even the clerks of the company, who had consented to produce it, felt it was a duty to the public to have it buried without formal inquest. He had been buried without formal inquest. Therefore, as the certificates of which he had been robbed, were still his property in the eye of the law, it would follow, from his being a *felo de se*, that they became the property of the crown, consequent on his act. But if they were the property of the crown, the crown was liable for that twelve months, and again, the safe could not be legally sold without authority from the crown; and his client could not be the legal owner, consequently, have any right, title, interest or liability in the shares aforesaid.

In addition to all this—But no; I will spare the reader the further particulars of this involved case; suffice it to say that it was decided in my favor. But it was carried to a higher Court, where I was required to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and entered, for the plaintiff, on the ground of the decision being contrary to evidence. There it was all gone over again, with the addition that the original thieves were produced, one of them another time my barrister's friend Toney; and I was threatened with an action by the makers of the safe for stating that Toney broke open the "Unimpeachable" in five minutes in my outhouse. Finally, the case came before the Bench of Judges, where a majority of one reversed the ruling of the lower court.

I was therefore at last so far successful in the issue to find myself in the Bankruptcy Court, on account of the legal expenses my protracted trial had accumulated. The very satisfaction attending this result was that it [illegible] inevitably have gone there had I lost.

The very sight of a sale-catalogue is now sufficient to produce from Mrs. T. a sniff of about the capacity of a three-volume novel.

NOTES ABOUT CHARLES ROBINSON.

From All the Year Round.

Charles Robinson was an acute observer and clever talker, though, as he confessed to his petitioner shortly before his death, a year or two ago, he never had sufficient nerve enough in himself to write a big book. His contributions to literature were principally reviews, leaders, and letters in the Times, to which paper he acted as special correspondent in both Spain and Sweden during the Peninsular war. His *Diary*, however, will more than compensate for any grammatical inexactitude. Many of his anecdotes would probably will serve as side to a new joke-book. Joe Miller himself might be the author of the following:

"Curran, who was Master of the Rolls in Ireland, in 1811, was a characteristic anecdote of a member of the Irish Parliament. Boasting of his attachment to the jury system, 'Mr. Speaker,' said he, 'with trial by jury I have lived, and, by the blessing of God, with trial of jury I will die!' 'What!' said Curran, in a stage whisper, 'do you mean to be hanged, Jack?'"

Like all men of culture, Robinson was very fond of the theatre. He was acquainted with Mrs. Siddons, Miss O'Neill, Kean, Young and all the leading actors of his day. He does not appear to have thoroughly shared the general admiration for Kean, whom he thought affected, and by no means so handsome a man as he is reported to have been. On the evening of April 26, 1830, he sat in one of the orchestra boxes at Drury-lane, and saw Edmund Kean play *Lear*. "He delighted me much," he says, "in 'Lear,' though the critics are not satisfied with him. His representation of imbecile age was admirable. In the famous imprecation scene he produced astonishing effect by his manner of bringing out the words with the effort of a man nearly exhausted and breathless, rather spelling his syllables than forcing them into words. 'How sharp-er-than-a-serp-ent's-tooth-it,' &c. &c. His exhibition of madness was always exquisite. Kean's defects are lost in this character, and become almost virtues. He does not need vigor or grace as *Lear*, but pathos and this never fails him. The play was tolerably cast. Mrs. W. West is an imposing *Cordelia*, though a moderate actress. And Rae is a respectable *Edgar*. I alone remained of the party to see 'The King and the Miller (of Mansfield.)' But I heard scarcely any part, for the health of the King being drunk, a fellow cried out from the shilling gallery, 'The Queen!' The allusion was caught up, and not a word was heard afterward. The cries for the health of the Queen were uttered from all quarters, and as this demand could not be complied with, not a syllable more of the farce was audible."

Mr. Robinson was no fond of hearing himself talk as was his friend Coleridge. The story goes, that once at a party at the house of Rogers, the poet-banker, the conversation flagged a little, when Charles Lamb stuttered out: "You'd b-better begin t-talking, or you'll have no chance—Co-ler-idge, or Robinson's coming!"

Here is a pleasant reminiscence of the first meeting of Lamb and Moore in 1803. Charles Lamb, writing to Bernard Barton, says:

"I dined in Parnassus with Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey and Tom Moore; half the poetry of England consisted in Gloucester Place! It was a delightful evening. Coleridge was in his finest vein of talk—had all the envy and all 'em talk as civilly as they do of the envy of poets, I am sure not one there but wished to be nothing but a listener. Those I used very dumb while Apollo lectured on his and their fine art. It is a pity that poets are envious. I have known the best of them, and can speak to it that they give each other their merits, and are the kindest critics as well as brothers. I am scribbling a muddy epistle worth an aching head, for we did not quaff Hippocrene last night, [illegible] 1?

"It was Hippocrene, rather."

Lamb was in a happy frame, and I was will to call to my mind the look and tone with which he addressed Moore, when he could not articulate very distinctly: 'Mister Moore, will you drink a glass of wine with me?' accompanying the action to the word, and with a stammering emphasis on 'Mister Moore, till now I have always felt antipathy to you, but now that I have seen you I shall like you ever after.' Some years after I mentioned this to Moore. He recollected the fact, but not Lamb's amiable manner. Moore's talent was of a superior kind; sorry for many years he had been the most brilliant man of his company. His anecdote, small-talk, and especially in singing, he was supreme; but he was no match for Coleridge in his vein. As little was he for Lamb's humor."

So we might go on; in fact, it is difficult to stop, for every page contains some pleasant reminiscence of gone-by celebrities, some name well known and respected; some attractive reference to what many may call old-world experiences; but, as they say in the country newspapers, space forbids.

English as Spoken by Boston Girls.—A writer in *Britannia* says: "In America, our language sounds strange in our ears; it is, we should say, spoken very badly, in a monotonous, whining drawl, most unmusical, and most offensive to cultivated ears. In the mouth of a pretty Boston girl, English is married in the utterance in especially deplorable. An intelligent Bostonite has suggested of the importation of a battalion of English governesses, to teach the girls of the city how to talk, without drawling or whining. Certainly not a bad notion; though all his countrymen are not of his opinion, for Dean Alford tells us that an American gentleman, having met a company of Americ ry people at his house, remarked, after they were gone, that he 'noticed they all spoke with a strong English accent.' Doubtless he preferred his own mode of pro-nun-cia-tion."

Public Festivals.—Elihu Burritt, in the *Guiver*, says: "No one but an American can thoroughly know and realize how completely and keenly the Pilgrim Fathers of New-England, on unmooring their bark for the New World, severed themselves and the State they founded from the institutions, habits, customs and ideas of the Old. Indeed, considering the season at which they sailed, and the cold and barren point of the wild continent on which they landed, one might fancy that they thought of doing penance as well as obedience to their religious faith and convictions. This predilection for austere experience, and the sharp and continued necessities of their condition, combined to make hard labor, prayer and watch half ward against the Indians and hostile elements the unbroken occupation and thought of all their waking hours. The youngest on board the *Mayflower*, and the first-born children of New-England, had no time to play, if they had the spirit for it. The holidays of the Old World were all rejected as occasions of sinful levity. Even Christmas was banned, because of its association with ecclesiastical systems which they had denounced and fled. Saints' days, and all the old Church anniversaries, were excluded from the calendar of their months. All the sports, games, traditions, legends and harmless superstitions that made Old England 'Merrie' under every regime, were left behind, as frivolities ill-becoming a sober and intelligent people, who had gone to such 'an unoccupied corner of the earth' to consecrate themselves, as a new and chosen Israel, to the service and worship of a purer religion. Their children, thus cut up by the process of transplanting, have been, to a great extent, the descendants of such ancestry, and the foundation thus laid, and only strengthened day by day in observers, of the Puritan's national anniversary, and the Thanksgiving, or Pandemic Day. The Annual Thanksgiving, which the New-England Fathers substituted for Christmas, has been slowly making the tour of the States, but has not yet become national. But the anniversary which it was designed to supersede, under the genius of a more genial spirit, is coming to be more and more widely one of the joy-days of the nation."

THE RICHEST PRINCE.

From the German of Körner.

Once in Worms' old Kaiser palace,
Many a German monarch sate,
Of his riches each gay vaunting,
And the glories of his state.

"Rose," outspoke the lordly Saxon,
"Is the glorious land of mine,
Many a vein among her mountains
Bright with silver ore does shine."

"On the Rhine is my princely
Urich the County Palatine;
"Rich are the valleys sun-kissed waving,
On the hills the noble vine."

"Mighty Hilt, wealthy convents,"
Louis said, Bavaria's lord;
"Rich are mine; I fear no rival,
While my lands can these afford."

Answered Eberhard the Bearded—
"Wirtemberg's loved lord was he—
"Small my cities, and my mountains
Yield of silver hoards say be."

Yet one gallant gem the hidden
Rose amid my forests grew
On the breast of every peasant
Fearless I my land may lay."

Cried Bavarian then, and Saxon,
And the Palgrave of the Rhine—
"Richest Count! that land is poorest
Which has jewels such as thine!"

From Chambers's Journal.

HANDEL'S "ACIS AND GALATEA."

From the Brighton Gazette.

Just a Century and a half ago the illustrious German composer, of whom an eminent writer, Aaron Hill, said, "The Spirit of God, which directly inspired the songs of David, and has since been concealed, has resprinted in the soul of Handel"—composed, in 1732, this elegant and beautiful pastoral, to celebrate the magnificent mansion of "Cannons," the ancestral seat of the English Marquises, the wealthy and beautiful Duke of Chandos.

Besides the liberality and patronage of genius for which this nobleman was so eminently distinguished, there is an incident in his domestic life which may interest our fair readers, and which shows that he had also a deep appreciation of the charms of the gentler sex, having taken upon himself Hymen's rosy chains no less than three times. The story of his third marriage is a romance in reality.

One day, when the generous and kind-hearted Duke was absent from his home on a journey, he saw at the door of a rustic inn, where they stopped to change horses, a groom or stable-helper brutally beating a young servant girl with a horsewhip.

Touched with pity for this helpless victim of barbarity, the Duke went to interpose, when he was told that interference was useless, as the groom and the girl were man and wife. Such was the state of the law at that time in this country, that husbands were permitted to beat their better halves to any extent that stopped short of death. Thank Heaven, we have changed all that! However, the groom, thinking he saw a chance of getting rid of his bargain, accosted the Duke with the offer that he might rescue his wife at once and forever by buying her if he thought proper, a proposal which the Duke accepted on the spur of the moment. Such sales were not then regarded in the monstrous and unnatural light in which we should now consider them. But when the bargain was struck the Duke was puzzled what to do with his new acquisition. He was not then a widower, his second Duchess being still in existence, so he sent the poor girl to school, and had her educated, and ultimately raised her to the elevated position of third Duchess of Chandos, a station in which, it is said, she comported herself with perfect dignity. As if to remove all obstacles and scruples as to the legitimacy of her union with her noble husband, her former tyrant had previously drank himself to death with the purchase money that had been paid for her.

It was at this nobleman's princely mansion that "Acis and Galatea" first saw the light, in 1731, its composer being a guest there, as was also the writer of the poem, the simple-hearted, gentle-mannered poet Gay, who was sided in his work by other literati who also frequented there. The words of the beautiful trio, beginning, "The flocks shall leave the mountains," are by no less a writer than Pope, and the really charming lines, full of poetic grace and delicacy, "Would you gain the tender creature?" are by the poet Hughes, contributions being also levied on a work of Dryden's.

Its first regular public performance took place in 1732, and it is curious to read the announcements, and compare them with those that have so recently appeared in this year of grace 1859, the similarity is striking. Here is the opening paragraph, or what Mr. Puff, in the *Critic*, calls "the puff preliminary," from the *Daily Post* of the 2d of May, 1732:

"We hear that the proprietors of the English Opera will very shortly perform a celebrated pastoral opera, called 'Acis and Galatea,' composed by Mr. Handel, with all the grand chorusses and other decorations, as it was performed before his Grace the Duke of Chandos, at Cannons. It is now in rehearsal."

"At the new theatre in the Haymarket, on Thursday next, the 11th of May, will be performed, in English, a pastoral opera, called 'Acis and Galatea,' with all the choruses, scenes, machines, and other decorations, as performed before his Grace, the Duke of Caandos, at Cannons, being the first time it was performed in a theatrical way. The part of *Acis* by Mr. Mountain, being the first time of his appearing in character on any stage; *Galatea*, Miss Arne." This lady was a relative of the achieved celebrated Dr. Arne, and it was under the auspices of his father, a cabinet-maker and upholsterer in King-street, Covent Garden, that this concert, at the English Opera House was conducted. The performance was postponed in consequence of it "being impossible to get ready the decorations, scenes and machines before this time," till the 17th of May, when it took place, though apparently without the sanction or approbation of the composer, and, strange as it may seem to our stricter notions of the law of copyright, close beside his own theatre, the Opera House in the Haymarket, which he then conducted, Handel, however, took up the gauntlet of rivalry which had been thrown down to him, and on the 5th of the June following issued an announcement in the *Daily Journal*, to the effect that, "In the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket, on Saturday, the 10th of June will be performed a serenata, called 'Acis and Galatea,' formerly composed by Mr. Handel, and now revised by him, with several additions, and to be performed by a great number of the best voices and instruments. There will be no scenes on the stage, but the scene will represent, in a picturesque manner, a rural prospect, with rocks, groves, fountains and grottoes, among which will be disposed a chorus of nymphs and shepherds; the 'fabric,' and every other decoration, suited to the subject."

The several additions are of a nature to surprise us, and would probably provoke criticism if attempted at the present time by a manager, though then introduced by the composer of the piece, prompted doubtless by the desire to increase the attraction to his own theatre. What Handel added to the original score were several Italian airs, one chorus in Italian, and as the leading parts of *Galatea*, *Acis* and the giant *Polyphemus* were undertaken by Italian artists, Signora Strada and Signori Senesino and Montagnana, the result was the nefarious [illegible] of the pastoral in an *olla podrida* of Italian and English, which must have had a droll effect. This masterpiece of genius and freshness in musical composition does not seem to have hit the English taste on its first productions, since it was only performed four times in that, and the same number in the following season.

We must pass over succeeding revivals, with the exception of one that took place in 1739, when Handel, returned to the simplicity and beauties before the occasion when he added to the original work the delicious chorus, "Happy, happy, happy we," and the later one of a century after, when the eminent tragedian and accomplished scholar, William Charles Macready, placed it with all the luxury of scenic and stage embellishment upon the Drury Lane stage. To come to the last production of this beautiful pastoral opera by Mr. Gaspeau Vienna, on the occasion of the reopening of the Princess's, on the 3d of August, 1859, and which produced on the model of that of 1849, may be justly described as a perfect combination of the most exquisite music, admirably illustrated by the most correct and classic picturesqueness of the scenic and steam accessories.

The scenes, which are all copied from the original designs of Claerson Stanfield, are beautiful to a degree, in particular the opening one of the rolling wave which, now dashing in foaming billows, now gently rippling over the smooth sand, bears the sea-nymph *Galatea* in her shell on its sparkling bosom.

The story is as short as it is simple. The sea-nymph lived on the coast of Sicily. *Galatea*, a beautiful Naiad, occasionally visits the shore to disport with her nymphs. Under the influence of Cupid she falls deeply in love with *Acis*, a shepherd youth, who returns her passion; but their happiness is interrupted by the giant *Polyphemus*, a hideous Cyclops, who also becomes enamored of the charms of the beautiful sea-nymph, and the pangs of the jealous giant, fired with regret long to make her his own. Fired with rage and jealousy at her refusal of his loathsome caresses, he causes the death of his hated rival by hurling a huge rock upon him which crushes him to death. *Galatea*, after bitterly mourning her lost love, resolves to exert her supernatural powers, and by means of these *Acis* is turned into a silver gushing fountain.

This simple mythological story Handel has enriched with some of the choicest offspring of his divine genius. The beautiful chorus of vine-gatherers that opens scene 2, "Oh, the pleasures of the plains," as well as the fine "Wretched lovers! fate has passed," in which the affrighted shepherds announce the approach of the dreaded monster Polyphemus, are each, in their separate way, models of beautiful writing. The last is highly dramatic, and it is only fair to add, is rendered in truly admirable style by the well-trained chorus of the Princess'. Among the most exquisite of the monologues are the two soli for the soprano *Galatea*, "Hush! ye pretty warbling choir," with its fine recitative "Ye verdant plains," and the florid and melodious finale, "Heart, the seat of soft delight." The duet between *Acis* and *Galatea*, "Happy, happy, happy we!" is a gem of pure melody, as is the air for *Acis*, "Love is the sweetest passion," and that for *Damon*, "Would you gain the tender creature?"

Much of the music, in particular the famous scene for *Polyphemus*, "Oh, ruddier than the cherry!" a truly noble composition, has been long made familiar to the public through the medium of the concert-room, but among the present generation there must exist a large proportion who have never had an opportunity of witnessing in its entirety this charming composition of one of the mightiest composers of any age.

Lying as a Science.—An ingenious writer in *Temple Bar*, on "Lying as a Science," says: "Considering the number of liars one meets with in this world, it is passing strange how few of them have ever given even a thought to this most subtle and difficult science. Mr. Jonathan Wild, that eminent casuist, held, 'It is not in the lie going from us, but in its coming to us that our honor is injured.' Without precisely agreeing with that great man, I wish to point out some of the delicacies and intricacies of the art, and lay before you the opinions of some of our deep thinkers thereon. If men will lie, it is a pity that they should not do so with more of method and decency than at present. Man is born a liar. The child must be taught to speak the truth. Few people, I presume, can controvert that axiom. The nature of the generality of children is, in the first instance, to conceal fault by falsehood. This is eradicated, or supposed to be, by a system of punishments and rewards. A man may be born a poet, musician, &c., education may make him a cobbler, stonemason, or what not. But, say, born a poet he continues a poet; then he assiduously cultivates the gift with which he was born. If the liar intend to continue a liar, it would be as well that he also should cultivate his birthright. Now, what are the chief attributes of success in this most delicate art? Quickness of observation and great natural assurance are important accessories; but to an eminent liar, fecundity of imagination must be exceeded only by tenacity of memory. Memory! yes, without memory no man will ever be a great liar. All men of genius who have considered the subject, and many have, lay enormous stress upon this point. Lord Hervey has laid down,—

'Whoever would lie usefully should lie seldom.'

No doubt. Nothing can be so fatal as the habitual practice of the science to a man who intends to succeed in it. The cleverest of liars must be soon exposed if he resorts to it on all occasions. Retentive memories are detective police to liars. No great artist, therefore, would imperil his reputation by continual practice of his art. If conjurers were to display their sleight of hand on all occasions, their tricks would be no longer mysteries. It is mere bunglers

sail to whatever part of the country he may wish to go. The wings above mentioned are making at the instance of a person of very high rank in Paris, and who has betted 5,000 guineas that the foreigner who has undertaken this scheme makes a safe passage from Dover Cliff to Paris."

What became of the poor foreigner who proposed to emulate the feat of Dædalus and fly across the sea, we do not know; but we think we may say with certainty that the person of very high rank lost his wager and his guineas.

Soon after this, balloon ascents became common enough in England. The first person who went up in a balloon on this side of the Channel was a countryman of Count Zambeccari's, named Lunardi, who made an ascent from London on the 21st of September in the following year, and from that time to this no very important improvements in the art of constructing aërial machines have taken place; the grand desideratum is to discover a means of steering them. Fans or paddles have been made to answer the purpose in the still atmosphere of a covered building, but hitherto all efforts to make a rudder capable of withstanding strong currents of wind have altogether failed of success.

Johnson's remarkable acumen displayed itself in the discussion of the practical value of the new machines as a means of locomotion. He writes to his friend and physician, Dr. Brocklesby, Sept. 29, 1784: "On one day I had three letters about the air balloon. ... In amusement, mere amusement, I am afraid it must end, for I do not find its course can be directed so as that it should serve any useful purpose." And again, in a letter addressed to the same gentleman, and dated Oct. 16, Dr. Johnson says: "The fate of the balloon I do not much lament; to make new balloons is to repeat the jest again. We now know a method of mounting into the air, and I think are not likely to know more. The vehicles can serve no use till we can guide them." And in the art of guiding them no progress has been made during the eighty or ninety years that have elapsed since they were first constructed. They are what they were, neither more nor less than ingenious toys; and during that interval the history of balloons is but an account of ascents, either as a holiday attraction or for the purposes of scientific inquiry into the state of the atmosphere at different heights from the earth's surface. In connection with these the names of Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell deserve a word of recognition. A new interest, however, was given to the subject by the arrival in London of a balloon of gigantic size, designed by M. Giffard, a French engineer, at the beginning of last Summer. The novelty in this instance consisted in the great balloon being held captive by a conical rope, equal to a strain of five and twenty tons, 2,150 feet in length, and paid out and coiled again by steam engines of 200-horse power. A certain amount of danger had attended ascents in the old balloons, as when once in the air it was a matter of the purest conjecture where and how you might alight again on ground. But M. Giffard, by attaching a rope to his balloon, offered the opportunity of an aërial voyage unattended by such risk, as you were lowered again into the amphitheatre of wood and canvas whence, a quarter of an hour before, you had started on your journey.

With the exception of one little escapade—a run down into the Vale of Aylesbury with no one on board—the balloon has worked very satisfactorily, although the season has been rather unfavorable for aërial navigation. Having chosen a fine day, we proceeded to Ashburnham Park, and arrived there at about four o'clock in the afternoon. On entering the amphitheatre, of course the object that prominently struck you was the balloon, fastened by the rope to a pivot-wheel in the centre of the arena. It is an enormous spherical bag, made of three layers of canvas, inclosing one layer of India-rubber, and is inflated with pure hydrogen gas, made in retorts on the premises at Ashburnham. The cost of filling it is upward of £600; and this will give some idea of the magnitude of this monster balloon. After a delay of about an hour, owing to the state of the wind, about five o'clock the balloon made a trial trip, having in the car M. Aymoz, and three others of the assistants. All working smoothly and well, she was lowered again into the circle, and about twenty persons, of whom seven or eight were ladies, entered the car; and the great balloon having been let slip from her stays, we rose with an easy and majestic motion into the air. After reaching a height of about 400 feet, at a signal from the car—a white flag—the engines were stopped, and we remained stationary for some minutes. We were now at about the height of the cross on St. Paul's, and the view was extensive and beautiful. At a signal from the car, we again mounted into the air; and, after a second halt, we finally rose to a height of about 1,500 feet, the balloon being drifted slightly in an oblique direction by the wind. This was about four times the height of St. Paul's. Unfortunately the day was anything but clear, and so the panorama visible from that elevation on a perfectly clear day was much curtailed; but we could see Highgate, Richmond, Brentford and Wimbledon, in a northern and western direction; while Eltham was pointed out to the east, and Greenwich and Woolwich to the south. Having remained for a few minutes at that height, we were slowly lowered again into the arena. As we descended, the bridges on the river looked in some places scarcely further apart than the rounds of a ladder. Neither in ascending or descending was the motion at all unpleasant; and the ladies seemed to apprehend no cause for alarm.

After having spent about twenty-five minutes in the clouds, we safely disembarked again at Ashburnham, much gratified with our aërial trip, and with nothing to regret but the hazy state of the atmosphere, which, to a great extent, curtailed the prospect we should otherwise have enjoyed at so unusual an elevation from the busy world.

Barter of Feminine Possessions.—The following are the regulations of the curious arrangement to facilitate the barter of feminine possessions which has lately been established by the *Englishwoman's Magazine*. How would such an institution answer in New-York?

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S EXCHANGE—RULES.

1. All letters on this subject must be addressed:

To the Editor of the
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine,
Warwick House, Paternoster-row,
(*Englishwoman's Exchange.*) *London, E. C.*

2. All letters must contain a stamped envelope, with the address of the sender legibly inscribed thereon.

3. Ladies having songs, books, crests, &c., to exchange, must write the names and condition of these legibly on a sheet of paper, and state what songs, &c., they would be willing to take for the songs, &c., they offer.

4. No parcels of songs, books, crests, monograms, or any other article, to be sent to the editor on any account, or for any reason whatever.

5. Ladies may make use of the Englishwoman's Exchange to order work, such as crochet, edging, tatting, guipure. The order must be legally written and brief, as—"So many yards of crochet pattern, say No. 577, page 616, of the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, at so much per yard."

6. The charge for insertion in the Englishwoman's Exchange is threepence for every twelve words.

The Englishwoman's Exchange being intended for the use of ladies in exchanging various articles, prices are no longer admitted, but where money will be accepted in lieu of goods, or articles accepted other than those named, the words "open to offers" should be added.

In sending letters to be forwarded, the number in the Exchange should be added to the name, as, if two ladies select the same *nom-de-plume*, and the number is not given, mistakes may arise.

Shakespeare's Popularity.—A contemporary has happily pointed out that, though we have no actors who can play Shakespeare well enough to draw audiences, his printed works are more sought for than ever. Millions of copies of his entire plays are sold for a shilling a volume, and Mr. Bernard Quaritch gives £336 for a copy of the 1623 folio, wanting two leaves. I do not think that we have heard the last of him, but, individually, I think that it would be well to abstain from incomplete and unsatisfactory revivals, and especially from converting his plays into spectacles. Everything in its turn. Just now the taste is for realism; there is no harm in that taste, though it may not be ennobling. By-and-bye people may feel that they want something else than what they see around them every day. Then will, perhaps, come to pass what M. Eugene [illegible] prophesied, when [illegible] Victor Hugo, that some English [illegible] were about to play Shakespeare in Paris: "There is a general [illegible]. Hamlet raises his hideous head. Othello prepares his pillow for the express purpose of committing murder, to the utter subversion of the whole polity of the drama. Who knows where it will end? King Lear is about to tear out his eyes in the presence of an audience. The Academy would show great dignity in declaring that any novelty of this kind was incompatible with public morals. Adieu to good taste." You see there are various ways of writing on the same subject.—*Illustrated London News.*

Attractions of the Derby.—We may fairly assume that ninety out of a hundred attendants on Epsom Downs have no serious pecuniary interest, that they only know a horse as a four-legged animal generally forming part of a cab, and consequently that the mere sight of twenty such animals galloping for two or three minutes is not very exhilarating. Yet for this, at any rate, ostensible reason they undergo a day of pushing and squeezing in railways and carriages, they are assailed by all manner of predatory humans, they stand for hours in rain, wind and dust, and a large minority find their only intelligible pleasure in getting drunk. That, however, they might do at home, and it is not the motive of ladies or of many other persons who expose themselves to the inflictions of the day. I can understand the pleasure of a prize fight, or a bull fight; I can believe that a gladiatorial show, when you had suppressed all humane feeling, must have been one of the most absorbing, if one of the most horrible, of amusements. I can even appreciate, though I have never shared, the pleasure of going to see a man hanged, or still more of seeing martyrs burnt. In all these there is a real spectacle of human suffering, and, when they are properly managed, of human heroism, which may properly affect our sympathies. Athletic sports of all kinds are worth seeing when we understand anything about them, as they possess something of the same interest without the counterbalancing horrors; but to see horses pass you like a flash of lightning gives to the mass of the crowd no pleasure that would not come equally from witnessing the throwing of dice or the drawing of a lottery. It is merely a question of whether a red or a blue jacket is first at a certain post. And, to be short, in accordance with the celebrated precedent of Artemus Ward, I treat the inquiry into the causes of this strange pleasure as a conundrum, and give it up.—*From Vacations, in the Cornhill Magazine.*

The Greek Chorus.—Few old playgoers will forget Mr. Charles Mathews in his representation of that odd portion of the Greek *dramatis personæ*, the Chorus—that tedious body of moralizers and incessant interrupters of the business, who have perplexed and wearied so many a schoolboy with their jeremiades and explanations. Fancy a body of old men sitting where the musicians now play, and after each situation, or at the end of each scene, turning to the audience with some such remark as this: "Ah, the unhappy Lady Clara!!! What is to become of her now? How is she to escape from that bold, bad baronet? Surely she is overwhelmed with more wretchedness than she deserves. Is there no Providence? Where are the good men? Ah! what is to become of her?" Or again, when the bold, bad baronet is unexpectedly killed by his own pistol going off as he is scaling the wall to Lady Clara's window, the gentlemen in the orchestra, if the drama were conducted on Grecian dramatic principles, would turn to the audience and say: "See there! Such is the consequence of indulging our own unbridled passions. He lies there, that unfortunate baronet, a bleeding corpse. Punishment, though slow, hath o'ertaken him! Ah! what will happen now?—what will become of us all? Wonderful are the decrees of fate! Not one of us can escape them!" Any reader of Euripides or Sophocles will recollect that the dismal commentaries of "the Chorus" run something in this key. The terrible grandeur of the Greek plays made such an adjunct quite in keeping, and lifted it above the possible pathos of a dangerous familiarity. But to the scoffing Greek we can quite conceive the utterances of these supernumeraries furnishing a subject for inextinguishable ridicule; and, indeed, no more legitimate subject for burlesque could have been supplied to a Planché living at Athens.—*Saint Pauls.*

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Situation in Ohio—Democratic Speakers—Cary—Campbell—Pendleton—Republican Activity.

The Reaches, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1869.

The political campaign in Ohio is a very curious one. Generally, the Democrats have been loud, active and rampant, and in the early stages of the party were very successful in that way. Proportionably—though, of course, not wholly so—the Democratic Party has been a party of emotions, of loudness, of flags and streamers. It employed the largest portion (not all) of the drinking and the ignorant, hurrahing at a suggestion, and indomitably hopeful against all facts. But now a change has come over the spirit of their dream. The able but eccentric editor of the *Commoner*, who carries the flag of secession and repudiation, (and is, therefore, a Democrat of the straitest sect,) told them that if they would keep their mouths shut, and say not a word, they would succeed. This was strange doctrine, but, practically, they have followed this advice. They have several small orators out, who cannot be entirely suppressed, but not a single man of any note or weight in the party. Hon. George Pugh essayed a few remarks at Cincinnati, but was immediately told he was out of order. S. F. Cary assumes to be an advocate of the workingmen, but travels under the auspices of the Democratic Committee. He was formerly a great temperance lecturer, a Whig, and then a warm Republican. He was one of the Republican Convention which nominated Johnson, and has since been a great Johnson man; elected to Congress for a vacancy, caused by the election of Governor Hayes, through a combination of workingmen, Democrats and sore Republicans. He was in Congress one term, and behaved very respectably. He is now the principal speaker in Ohio on the Democratic side. Another one is Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, who was formerly a Whig member of Congress, then a Native American, then a *quasi* Republican, and now a Democratic candidate of the State Senate. This gentleman has considerable ability and shrewdness. Another of their speakers is a Colonel Connell, a war Democrat, now on the Copperhead side. There are some other county politicians of less note and no weight. But you will observe that not one of them is a real Democratic leader. Hence, the *Commoner*, standing on its lofty ground of principle, scouts the whole of them, and denounces them as mere predatory border men, who do more mischief than good. This is true. They don't understand the situation of the country, and are lost in a wilderness of contradictory ideas put forth by Rosecrans, Pendleton, Vallandigham and others, no two of which agree together. But in the meantime Mr. Pendleton has been interviewed by a considerable number of people coming from the County Fair. On the beautiful heights of Clifton is a splendid mansion. Mr. Pendleton (still standing on crutches) was very happy to see his friends, but very unhappy about the state of the country. In the finest weather—in the midst of great crops—with the great City of Cincinnati below him, growing in wealth, commerce and manufactures, with the national debt fast decreasing, the taxes diminished, and the Government justly administered, with health and peace pervading the land, Mr. Pendleton is in a most unhappy and melancholy state of mind. The condition of the country distresses him. Prosperity is not agreeable to him. He sits himself down by the waters of Babylon and utters the lamentations of an unfortunate Democrat. The country may be prosperous; but what of that, when it does not inure to the benefit of the Democratic Party? Haman can have no peace while Mordecai the Jew sitteth at the King's gate! Lamentation is the burden of Mr. Pendleton's speech. We are told it is his first and last speech for the campaign. Practically the Democratic Party in Ohio throw up their hand. What must be the condition of that mind which sees only evil in the country, and if evil exists, delights in talking about it? What must be the condition of that party which wishes to make the country appear worse than it is, and seeks, as far as it can, to destroy its credit? It seems to me a very melancholy view of the intellect and morals, as well as the patriotism of a great party. The country is really in a high state of prosperity; but to admit the fact will be to give, indirectly at least, some credit to the Republican Party—*Hinc illæ lachrimæ.*

But what are the Republicans doing? Are they asleep? Not a bit of it. The Republican canvass is going on well and actively. The meetings are as large and interesting as they can be, when there is no opposition to give excitement. The Democratic plan is a shrewd one. Everybody knows there will be a great falling off in votes; and everybody knows the Democratic Party can be rallied much easier than the Republican; hence the calculation is to get out the Democrats quietly without giving the alarm on election day. This plan has one serious objection. Persons are active at the election in proportion to their interest. Now, the Republican meetings are creating interest and excitement, while the Democrats have none. Hence, I conclude, the Democratic policy will be a signal failure. But, *nous verrons*. Governor Hayes and John Sherman are filling all their appointments with great success. Few men in this country can discuss public questions with as much ability as Senator Sherman. He is fair and honorable in his statements, and he is thoroughly acquainted with public affairs. It is a pity the Democratic politicians could not imitate his fairness, if they have not his ability.

Mr. Pendleton does not seem as anxious to issue paper money as he was two years ago; and he says one good thing—that the debt must be paid. I thank him for this, although he wants to pay it in a way to take a pretty good slice from the honest holder. The fact is, this discussion about paying the debt, or slicing off a piece of it, may as well come to an end. The days of paper money are coming to an end, and the gold speculators and repudiators may as well take notice, before they fall into the pit, that this nation means to resume specie payments at an early date. In spite of the enormous difficulties in our way; in spite of dishonesty in public men; in spite of commercial speculators; in spite of all efforts to mislead the people by able and influential politicians—we are nevertheless drifting toward honesty. It becomes more and more evident that the great body of the people are honest at heart. They mean to deal fairly with themselves and fairly with the world. In a year or two more we shall hear nothing about the Democratic financial schemes to repudiate and cut off a part of the public debt. The greenback questions will all be one by next March. The negro suffrage question is already dead. It is funny to see the Democratic speakers try to get up some interest. But the people open their eyes and say, "That belongs to the last generation."

A Veteran Observer.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Changes Made by the Senate—Statement by Senator Williams, of Oregon.

To the Editor of the Portland Oregonian:

I desire to correct a misapprehension which seems to have obtained with the Democratic Press on this coast as to our treaty stipulations with China.

During the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and on the 18th of June, 1858, a "Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce" was concluded between the United States and China.

During the late administration of Andrew Johnson "additional articles" to the treaty of 1858 were agreed upon between his Administration and the Plenipotentiaries of China.

When these "articles" were submitted to the Senate the eighth one read as follows:

Art. 8. The United States freely agree that Chinese subjects shall, without hindrance on account of their nationality or religion, be admitted to all schools, colleges and other public educational institutions, without being subject to any religious or political test; and, on the other hand, His Majesty, the Emperor of China, agrees that citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools in that empire at those places where foreigners are permitted by treaty to reside.

I objected to this article, on the ground that it deprived States and local communities of the right to control their own schools, and upon my motion this article was amended so as to read as follows:

Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of China, and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of the United States which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the empire of China, at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

Article 6th of the additional articles, when submitted to the Senate, read as follows:

Art. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the privileges and immunities or exemption in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and reciprocally Chinese subjects residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

Objection was made to this article because it might be misconstrued on the subject of naturalization, and to avoid any possible mistake of that kind, the following clause was added by the Senate:

But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon the citizens of the United States in China, or upon the subjects of China in the United States.

When I say that said "Articles" were amended, as above indicated, I speak whereof I do know, for I suggested one amendment and advocated both, and took pains to see that they were incorporated into the treaty before it left the Senate. I may add that the "Additional Articles" agreed to by President Johnson, as amended by the Senate, have not yet been ratified by the Chinese Government, and therefore have no force, and that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate at the last session of Congress, reported a bill excluding Chinese from naturalization.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

Portland, Sept. 6, 1869.

Brigham Young's Estate.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following inventory of the estate of Brigham Young:

"Without advancing an opinion on the subject of his 'religious belief,' I desire simply to call the attention of those who are in an investigating mood to consider his financial convictions as embodied in his own personal estate. In the event of his demise, or translation, his inventoried list of goods and chattels, and estate—real, personal and mixed—will probably read as follows:

First.—City Creek Canyon, a grant by the Legislative Assembly of Utah, a heavily wooded district from which the Saints obtain their wood exclusively, every third load going to Brigham's pile; fine water power running four miles; income from this source $25,000 per annum.

Second.—The water right to Mill Creek.

Third.—A grant of Cache Valley, fifty miles long and fifteen miles in width, and the richest and most productive valley in the Territory.

Fourth.—A grant of Rush Valley, also a large tract of fertile country.

Fifth.—A grant of Lone Rock Valley, for ranch and herd ground, an extensive tract.

Sixth.—The coal beds in Coal Canyon, San Pete County, Utah.

Seventh.—Real estate in Salt Lake City; Brigham's Block, $500,000; theatre building, $75,000; distillery, with the whole Mormon trade, $200,000; various stores and private residences, $300,000.

Eighth.—Four-fifths of Provo City.

Ninth.—Sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands.

Tenth.—Cotton farms, woollen mills and flouring mills.

Eleventh.—Cocoonery for the manufacture of silk, with thirty acres of mulberry trees.

Twelfth.—Twelve thousand acres of land in Cash County for stock-raising purposes.

Thirteenth.—Claim against the Union Pacific Railroad for grading done, in all $1,500,000, of which Brigham will receive $[illegible].

Fourteenth.—Twenty-five wives in the flesh. The number of spiritual wives whom female Saints are anxious to be sealed to Brigham, in order to be carried across by him, and thus have their salvation insured. Brigham kindly seals them to his predecessor, Joseph Smith, for eternity, and to himself for time, and then appoints the bishop of the ward attorney in fact, by virtue of which the said bishop has the exclusive right to support her.

Fifteenth.—Scriptive children.

Sixteenth.—Cash on hand. As Brigham is 'trustee in trust for the Church,' and not accountable to any one for the funds obtained in that capacity, the amount is expected to be very large.

Seventeenth.—The property of the subjects sent upon 'foreign missions,' always appropriated by the 'Lion of the Lord.'

These are a few of the items that the United States Revenue Department will be called on to pass upon. It is not strange or wonderful that Brigham is sincere when he earnestly expounds the Book of Mormon, or teaches by revelation that he is the Lord's anointed."

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

A Fresh Criticism of "L'Homme qui Rit."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in this morning's issue of your paper an extract from a severe and unappreciative criticism of Victor Hugo's *L'Homme qui Rit*. Twice before I have seen this work referred to in your columns—once by your transcribing Mr. Swinburne's article upon it, and shortly after by your noticing an opinion contrary to his. This repeated reference gives me ground for supposing that a few words on this subject may not be amiss from an American reader, who would be glad to add his share toward the right comprehension of an important work.

An opinion like Mr. Swinburne's ought to outweigh many on the opposite side. No doubt it will. Yet the mass of the reading public may be wanting in the comprehensiveness and elevation needful in order easily to see the matter from his point of view. And among this majority, criticisms which ignore the merit of the book may do temporary harm.

Whoever does not read *L'Homme qui Rit* in the most catholic spirit will soon find something in it to take offence at. With some it is the jagged and abrupt style, which, from its prolonged and unbroken eccentricity, finally becomes monotonous. Others, rising a little above the style, are repulsed by differences of detail, errors of fact, or something else. Of the inaccuracies whereof the author is accused, I will not speak. I am ignorant of the points involved, and have no curiosity to inquire. Mistakes like these may be pounced upon with facility, and made to appear very huge, but they by no means destroy the value of a work of art. Michael Angelo and Shakespeare have good reputations in spite of them. There is in Victor Hugo, as in Michael Angelo, a Titanic exaggeration. The book we are dealing with has grave faults of various kinds; but, compared with its virtues, they dwindle away. In speaking of it and of its author we may again repeat, after the poet who said it first, that, where the strongest light is, there, too, is the deepest shadow.

One of the deepest shadows on Victor Hugo's book is his unfairness—I might almost say his malevolence—toward England. He lets no opportunity slip of having a fling at her. He will go out of his way and neglect his story to have an extra thrust. Is it, perchance, only the England of Queen Anne that he so much dislikes, and not modern England? England was probably as good then as it had had time and opportunity to become up to date, and no doubt compared quite favorably with contemporary nations. But the England of that period has passed out of danger, and England of to-day is too substantial to be seriously injured by the prejudices of any man, a great one though he be.

After the faults have been allowed their due share of attention for the dispassionate and free-minded reader, the greatness of the book remains. There is pathos and wit, but, dominant over them, the true Promethean touch. Its author is equally at home amid the fury and desolation of the elements of the darkness of the human heart. He grimly revels in evil, but he delights in good. Gwynplaine (the hero) and Ursus are good men, Homo is a good bear, and Dea belongs to the race of angels, and her lineaments become misty and indistinguishable. Yet the enveloping atmosphere of the book is Satanic—Satanic in its good sense.

The reader of *L'Homme qui Rit* must be endowed with patience. Not every part is equally interesting. Some parts—judging by my own experience—are not interesting at all. There is considerable judicious skimming to be done. But positive skipping is precarious, lest we be left in the dark in some future chapter.

One by one, in the commencement, the chains of the narrative are forged—now a silver one, now one of iron. We are bewildered. We cannot see the use of all the machinery he is getting together. Then, the chains are so ponderous! It seems as if each in its turn must fall and crush the forger. But they do not, for his is a master hand. By-and-by, when they are finished, they are all brought together, and we begin to perceive the wonderful ingenuity of the whole, and to see that every link has its assigned position.

If our daily life be assumed as the standard of Nature, this is an unnatural book. But Nature is followed, nevertheless, in her wildness and her vastness. There is a gigantic force of imagination. To quote the opposite image with which Mr. Swinburne commences his review, it is like reading a tempest.

Such are some of the impressions I received from this remarkable work. More occurs to me, but I refrain. In conclusion, I should advise, as a matter of course, every one who can to read it in the original, even though the aid of the dictionary be resorted to.

B. G. H.

Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 19, 1869.

Life Insurance as Secured by Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No little interest is manifested by the public in reference to the security of the immense interests connected with life insurance throughout the country. The enemies of life insurance seize upon any rumor as arguments against it, and the public is asking whether or not these interests are secure. Agents say they are—but they being interested in obtaining business, their opinions are questioned. The late failure of a large company in London is also given as a further reason for the inquiry, whether or no American companies are any more secure, and if not, whether it is wise for any person to thus invest his money in institutions of which he has no knowledge or control. Over five hundred thousand persons are insured, covering over one and one half billions of insurance. Over $65,000,000 of premiums was paid to the different companies during the year ending Jan. 1, last.

The friends of life insurance say that all well-managed companies are secure beyond question, for the following among other reasons: Science has established the average expectation of life, male and female, at any age. One thousand persons, at any given age, will live a precise average number of years. The average expectation of life of a person at 20 is about 42; at 30 it is 35, and so on. This being established, any Company insuring any number of persons, at any age, knows just how long their average expectation of life will be.

Science, therefore, has given the data by which any company of mathematicians can fix the exact amount of all premiums that will be necessary for the insurance of any given number of men, and all that is requisite is to see that this necessary amount be charged to the insured. This amount, properly invested, say at four and a half per cent., will create a fund sufficient to meet each policy at maturity. Why then need any company fail to be able to meet its liabilities? If any company, for example, has one thousand persons insured for $1,000 each at the average age of 37, at which time the expectation of life is thirty years, and each pays an annual premium of $15, this would equal $15,000 a year in premiums paid in advance. At the end of thirty years these premiums with five per cent. interest would amount to over $1,000,000, or a little more than requisite to pay all off.

The exact amount of premium requisite to meet any claim of any insured person at any age being thus scientifically fixed, the only and simple remaining duty is to see that the "reserve" or guaranteed fund is strictly maintained. If it is, a life insurance policy, it is as good a security as any moneyed institution or corporation can afford. New-York, Massachusetts and some other States have passed stringent laws enforcing this requirement. It is impossible to evade them. They are ample to cover every possible violation and are very severe and stringent in details. The law compels all companies to report in detail, and under oath, each and every policy issued, how premiums are payable, and the gross premium receipts. The Insurance Commissioner can calculate the exact sum required to meet each and all the policies of each company at maturity. Every policy is scientifically valued each year, and as much oftener as the Commissioner sees proper. Thus the several insurance departments of the several States calculate to a dollar, at least once a year, the precise amount requisite to meet all policies at maturity.

Hon. Mr. Barnes, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New-York, in his last annual report, says:

"Each policy has been valued *seriatim*, without any grouping, without charge to the companies, and that the policy registers of all the companies transacting business in this State can be inspected at any time, in this Department, by the supervising officers of other States, and the correction of the valuation of any particular policy, or of any class of policies, tested. In this manner any Commissioner or Superintendent can satisfy himself as to the policy liabilities of New-York State or any other companies admitted into this State. Or this Department will, without charge, furnish for official purposes to the State officers of other States a copy of the valuation tables, and other facilities and information necessary for making valuations themselves."

The law further requires that the "reserve" or guarantee fund, must be invested in United States and State stocks, bonds of incorporated cities and towns, and first bonds and mortgages on property worth at least double the loan, and no other.

This is the security required by law of all life insurance companies who do business in the States named. How, then, can any company fail? No such security is possessed by any other moneyed institution. In Europe no such security is required by law; hence, the banks and other corporations everywhere, they have failed. And they will probably continue to do so until they also are required to give security for all moneys deposited with them, as life insurance companies are obliged to do in this country. All companies may and do charge so much over the requisite amount required by science and law to carry the risks which they undertake. They must add sufficient for expenses, commissions and profits. Over that portion of the premium the law has no control. The law of supply and demand will settle that. But the security requisite to meet the policies must be maintained unimpaired by all companies.

Outside of Insurance there is no security. Anything, almost, is better than to trust to business or savings. Ninety-eight per cent. in business fail. Ninety die leaving no assets. Bankruptcy is about as certain as death. Any company, whatever its rates, is better than no insurance at all, for outside of it there is no security.

W. H. L.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1869.

Insane Asylums and the Insane.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of the 14th inst., headed "The Victim of Madhouses—A Demand for inquiry," has been read by me, and it has induced me to send you a copy of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

I am not familiar with the laws of the State of New-York on the subject of your article, but think that some of the provisions in our law might safely be incorporated with the laws of every State in the Union.

The various sections were framed with a view of protecting the rights of our citizens against illegal and secret incarceration at the instance of relatives and others. It may not be improper to state that the passage of this law was at first resisted by persons having charge of insane asylums. Yours respectfully,

EDWIN T. CHASE.

No. 615 Walnut-street,
Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869.

An Act to provide for the [illegible] of the insane into hospitals for the insane in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania [illegible].

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That [illegible] be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof, and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to or affirmed before some Magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature and to the respectability of the signers.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a misdemeanor in law, punishable by a fine of not exceeding [illegible], for any superintendent, officer, physician or other employe of any insane asylum to intercept, delay or interfere with, in any manner whatever, the transmission of any letter or other written communication addressed by an inmate of any insane asylum [illegible] residing in the county in which the home of the patient is, or in the city or county in which the asylum is located.

Sec. 3. On a written statement, properly sworn to or affirmed, being addressed by any respectable person to any law Judge, that a certain person then confined in a hospital for the insane is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his liberty, the Judge shall issue [illegible] alleged lunatic be brought before him for a public hearing, where the question of his or her alleged insanity may be determined, and where the onus of proving the said alleged lunatic to be insane shall rest upon such persons as are restraining him or her of his or her liberty.

Sec. 4. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital by order of any Court or law Judge, after the following course of proceedings, namely: On statement, in writing, of any respectable person, that a certain person is insane, and that the welfare of himself or of others requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of the Judge to appoint, immediately, a commission, who shall inquire into and report upon the facts of the case. This commission shall be composed of three persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician and another a lawyer; in their inquisition they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statement of the party complained of or of his counsel; if, in their opinion, it is a suitable case for confinement, the Judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the object of the measure.

Sec. 5. Persons placed in any hospital for the insane may be removed therefrom by parties who have become responsible for the payment of their expenses: *Provided*, That such obligation was the result of their own free act and accord, and not of the operation of law, and that its terms require the removal of the patient in order to avoid further responsibility.

Sec. 9. If it shall be made to appear to any law Judge that a certain insane person is manifestly suffering from the want of proper care or treatment, he shall order such person to be placed in some hospital for the insane, at the expense of those who are legally bound to maintain such insane person; but no such order shall be made without due notice to the application thereby shall have been served upon the persons to be affected thereby and hearing had thereon.

Sec. 10. If the superintendent or officers of any hospital for the insane shall receive any person into the hospital after full compliance with the provisions of this act, no responsibility shall be incurred by them for any detention in the hospital.

Sec. 11. That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to deprive any alleged lunatic or habitual drunkard of the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* or trial by jury, or any other remedy guaranteed to alleged lunatics or habitual drunkards by any existing laws of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The seventh day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN W. GEARY.

The Concrete Pavement—A Tirade Against It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The greatest humbug and swindle of the age is the new concrete pavement now being laid by the City Fathers on the Fifth avenue and most of the other streets in the upper part of the City.

In the first place they are destroying the best pavement ever laid in the City, (that is, the Belgian.) They allow the contractors to take up and sell, to be laid down in other streets, many of the fine large crossing flags, and cover those that remain. Therefore ladies and all others have to cross the avenue in the mud in wet weather.

This new pavement will not last many months, as it is all cut through to the stones already at the corners of Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, where it has been in use the longest, which is only about two months.

It creates a great nuisance; for in wet weather it is almost impassable with mud, and when dry the dust is as high as the tops of the houses, especially on Sundays, when the street is not kept wet, compelling the occupants of the houses to close all the doors and windows to keep the dust and dirt from destroying the furniture.

The expense of this new pavement is three times what it might have been, were it not for a bargain made by the Mayor and three or four others who run the City Government. The patentee, who is from the State of Vermont, on making application at the City Hall for business or contracts for laying his new concrete pavement, was questioned by some of these men who run the City Government, including the Mayor, about it. He stated he had formed a stock company, and was ready to lay his new pavement at $3 a square yard.

They inquired the amount of capital stock. He told them $300,000. They very soon proposed to him that if he would increase his capital stock to $600,000, and give them the additional $300,000, they (the City Fathers) would give him plenty of business and contracts, &c., &c., at about $9 a yard, double what he was willing to lay it for; and now they are expending hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money for this almost worthless pavement, which will all have to be taken off within one year, and the street repaved at the expense of the people again.

Is it not high time something was done to stop this great swindle?

ONE OF THE MANY SUFFERERS.

THE INDIANS.

Interesting Statements by General Hazen, of the Department of the Lower Arkansas.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 22.

General W. B. Hazen, commander of the Military Department of the Lower Arkansas, embracing the Camanche and Kiowa Indian reservations, with headquarters at Fort Scott, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Southern. He goes to Ohio, before his return, on a short leave of absence, but during his stay in the city will attend the wedding of a classmate.

With regard to the Indian question, which loomed up so portentously a few months since, the General expresses himself gratified with the altered aspect of matters, and is quite sanguine in the belief that the troubles are over, and all danger of any serious difficulties in his Department, at least for the present, is removed. The Cheyennes that refused to come in when pushed by Generals Sheridan and Custer, have now all come in at Camp Supply, and are settled on their proper reservations. Since then, also, and within the last few weeks, all the Kiowas and Camanches, who had never been in before; those bands in particular that have given so much trouble on the borders of Texas, have come in and are on their reservations at Fort Sill, in the Wachita Mountains. This includes all the wild Indians this side of the boundaries of New-Mexico, and south of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, who were intended to be located there. The General thinks there is a fair prospect of being able to keep these Indians on their reservations, although there are not troops enough to keep moving outside in order to make the Indians feel that their only place of safety is within the reservations. Troops though have been ordered in that direction, but it was necessary to station them at places in the inhabited portions of Kansas in order to allay the fears of the people from the apprehended danger of attacks from small and straggling bands. None of the chiefs are at present incarcerated by military authority. All are at liberty with their people, with assurances of good behavior. All the Government supplies for the reservation are now transported by way of Fort Harker, on the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Moderate success has attended agricultural operations; the Indian being slow to unlearn his old habits and to enter upon the avocations of industry. This is a mere question of time, and the habits necessary to become self-sustaining cannot reasonably be expected to be acquired except by the younger generation. The old warriors will continue to pine in sullen regret for the unlimited freedom formerly enjoyed in roaming over the Plains and in the pursuit of the chase. Buffalo are said to be in great plenty toward the Arkansas, and, in order to gratify their love for the chase, the Indians will be granted permits at the proper time by the agent in charge or the military commander, to go on their annual Fall hunt.

There are now about 10,000 Indians congregated on the two reservations, the various tribes numbering as follows:

Cheyennes	2,300
Arapahoes	1,800
Kiowas	1,500
Apaches	350
Camanches	3,500

In addition to the above there are about 1,000 Caddos and Wichitas, that form part of the establishment. The Caddos came originally from Louisiana, around by the way of Texas, many years ago. The Wichitas are the original occupants, the mountains and streams in that country deriving their names from the tribe. They live in fixed villages, in permanent, thatched houses and are comparatively neat and tidy in their habits. They are an agricultural people, having fields which they cultivate, and, the General informs us that, with simple wants, they have been self-sustaining. They always go on a buffalo hunt twice a year, but return to their villages instead of moving them from place to place like the other blanket Indians. The region in which these reservations are located has a rich soil, plenty of pure water, and the timber, though scarce, is sufficient for present purposes.

The reservation scheme came near being ruined by a change from the usual mode of giving rations. The Administration transferred the feeding of the Indians from the military commander to the Subsistence Department, and the consequence was that an arbitrary system was adopted without regard to the kind and quality of rations that had been dealt out before, and what the Indians had been used to receiving. Sugar and coffee were dispensed with. Now, the Indian has proverbially a good memory, and is tenacious of his rights on the food question. The change came near producing a revolt. Old Ten Bears wanted to know why he was shut up there to be starved to death, and he referred to the good old days when the Great Father gave them coffee and sugar. The old system of rations had to be restored, and matters went on smoothly again.

The General thinks that it is becoming every day more apparent that the only salvation for the wild Indian, and safety to our border settlements, is the reservation system. For years the Indian has been pushed westward by the onward tide of civilization. But now there is no West to shove them to. They are being surrounded and hemmed in on all sides, and a permanent locality for the feeble remnant of the tribes now remaining has become a necessity, which, at this time, will hardly be controverted.

In answer to our inquiry in regard to the working of the so-called Quaker system, the General said the change was advantageous and worked well. The Quakers had much to contend with, owing to their meekness and disregard of display. The Indian is fond of show, and, like children, his imagination is delighted and carried away by pomp and display. Paint and feathers are his delight, and epaulettes add dignity in his eye to the wearer. But they are finding out that the Quaker agents are unwearied in their efforts for the amelioration of their condition, and honest in dispensing the rations and annuities they are entitled to receive. Under the old system, the agents seldom lived with the tribes, while the new agents abide with them, and this is a great advantage. As soon as the Indian is put down on a reservation, all that is wanted is an honest administration, and that the Quakers are giving them. The only traders allowed on the reservations are post-traders, who are appointed by the Department Commanders, and are under military authority. The Quaker agents now there are Brinton Darlington, agent of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and Laurie Tatum, agent of the Camanches and Kiowas, who are characterized by the General as men of great industry and integrity, quiet and unostentatious in their manners. The Quakers are bringing on their own men as employes and assistants in the agricultural and mechanical operations.

The School Troubles in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The effort to unite the Catholics and the public schools has proved a signal and also a singular failure—such a failure as we were not prepared for. The *Catholic Telegraph* took the ground that the public schools were Godless institutions, and that Catholic children could not be permitted to attend schools not controlled by the Catholic Church. This it was not difficult to understand. But Archbishop Purcell sent the following communication to the School Board last week:

Cincinnati, Monday, Sept. 13, 1869.

The undersigned, in the interests, as he believes, of justice, charity and patriotism, will be most happy to meet in conference on the vexed school question a committee appointed by the School Board of this city. He is perfectly satisfied with the Catholic schools as they now exist, but he thinks, as every honest man may, that it is unjust to impose restrictions, such as in conscience they and their natural guardians must ever resist, on the rights of Catholic children, to the benefits of the district schools. He is quite prepared for a vote against the exclusion of sectarianism from the public schools. The public will then see who are the exclusionists and the intolerant.

Most respectfully,
J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

This was supported by Mr. Carbery in the following remarks:

He said that he was authorized to state that the concessions asked from the School Board would be very few. In fact it might be said that but one concession would be asked, which was that the school houses should be given or rented as a privilege to the Catholic body, to be used on Saturdays for religious education, and on Sundays for the meeting of benevolent societies, if such things should happen to be necessities of the Catholic organization. It is expected that other minor matters, perhaps, will be submitted to this Committee of Conference, when the subject could be more calmly discussed, more deliberately weighed, than in the open Board.

The Committee of Conference asked for by the Bishop was appointed, and it looked as if a proposition, that might be called liberal would be submitted. But instead the following was submitted as the Catholic *ultimatum*:

The entire government of the public schools in which Catholic youth are educated cannot be given over to civil power.

We, as Catholics, cannot approve of that system of education for youth which is apart from instruction in the Catholic faith and the teaching of the Church.

If the School Board can offer anything in conformity with these principles, as has been done in England, France, Canada, Prussia and other countries, where the rights of conscience in the matter of education have been fully recognized, I am prepared to give it respectful consideration.

JOHN B. PURCELL,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.

How entirely different the second from the first proposition, and how effectually the latter disposes of the whole matter. It shows plainly that the Roman Catholic Church will not consent to non-sectarian schools. Many people supposed that if the Bible were excluded, the Catholics would come in, and thereupon it was proposed to prohibit the reading of the Bible. It is now seen that the Bible is not the only obstacle, and that there can be no agreement except upon a division of the school fund. This, of course, cannot be granted.

But this Catholic movement, whatever may have been intended, has had a bad effect upon our school system, and unless the elements that now control the Board of Education can be checked and overruled, the system may be broken down. If infidels shall obtain control of our public schools, Protestants will soon be ready to unite with Catholics in overthrowing the whole system. The exclusion of the Bible is only the first step in the infidel programme, and if this shall succeed, it will be quickly followed by another still more bold and sweeping, and it is against this movement that the friends of our school system need to arm themselves.

Body Snatching in Louisville—The Parties Arrested.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Sept. 22.

Three bodies were taken from their graves in St. Louis Cemetery about midnight, between Monday and Tuesday, and carried a quarter of a mile from the place of disinterment. The parties were arrested in the act by the sexton and an assistant, brought to town and put in jail. The facts, as elicited at the trial in the Police Court yesterday morning, were substantially as follows:

About 12:30 or 1 o'clock the sexton, Mr. Hart, was aroused by the barking and restlessness of his dog. Getting up he found the dog running back and forth from the house to the gate in great distress. On going out the animal started toward the grave-yard. Suspecting what was the matter, he returned and waked up his assistants, and, arming themselves, the party started for the grave-yard proper. On the way they noticed a grave with some of the dirt removed and the headboard misplaced. Reaching the fence they found a horse attached to a small spring wagon in which lay two bodies, one in a sack and the other lying in the bright moonlight perfectly nude. It was the body of a girl. There was no one near, and Mr. Hart and his companion hid themselves in the fence corner to await developments. Presently they heard some persons approaching and looking down the ravine saw two men bearing on their shoulders a third body. When they arrived at the wagon the sexton and his assistant rushed on them, pistols in hands, and being unarmed the men surrendered. The bodies were carried back into the cemetery and the parties brought to the city and given over to the Police authorities. Some officers of the Police force returned with the sexton, examined the locality, and found that the graves of three persons buried the day before had been opened and the bodies exhumed. These were the same which were found in the wagon. One was a girl about 16 years of age, named Mary Velquire, of a French family. Her father was in Court yesterday morning, and could scarcely give his evidence for the grief which overcame him. Another was a young woman about 19 years of age, named Alice Aswell, who was buried from the hospital. The third was the body of an old lady about 75 years of age. They were all reburied at once by Mr. Hart and the officers.

The two parties, whose names are Rathwell and Berry, were arraigned in the City Court yesterday morning and required to give bonds in $500 each, to answer any indictment which the Grand Jury may find against them. A felony warrant was then taken out by Officer Green, charging them with rifling the dead bodies of their clothing. This proceeding brought the friends of the deceased persons into Court, which might have been spared by avoiding this useless suit.

A Letter from Henry Clay.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, Sept. 13.

During a recent interview with a veteran ex-editor, Mr. Wm. Faulkner, now of San Francisco, but soon to become a resident of Bridgeport, he showed us several interesting letters from distinguished persons.

Mr. Faulkner was formerly publisher of a Democratic paper, the Norwich *News*, and had for many years opposed Mr. Clay, but at last being pleased with certain acts of that great statesman, he at once candidly gave them a due meed of praise, and sent a copy of the paper, with a letter, to Mr. Clay, who promptly sent the following reply:

Washington, 2d February, 1842.

Dear Sir: I thank you for your friendly letter and the newspaper accompanying it. Thousands of my fellow-citizens, have, like yourself, misconceived me and the principles by which I have been governed, during my public career; although they have not all your moral courage to avow their sentiments. I believe that no man has ever lived more devoted to the cause of civil liberty than I have been; and it was that very devotion, with other reasons, that led me to oppose the election, and to oppose the Administration of Andrew Jackson.

I retire from public life with a perfect consciousness of having fulfilled my duties honestly and according to my best ability on all the great occasions on which I have acted, and I retire leaving no complaints, no reproaches, on my own account, but only good wishes behind me. These I hope you will accept from your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Mr. William Faulkner.

Ex-Collector Perry Fuller in Court.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Sept. 21.

Colonel Perry Fuller, late Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, appeared before United States Commissioner Urban yesterday, to answer charges of fraud preferred against him, in connection with W. C. Gray, a special Deputy-Collector under his *régime*, and Waddy Thompson and James S. Clark and others, merchants of this city. The charge is preferred by Thomas J. Kinsella, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and relates to the alleged fraudulent removal, without paying necessary duties, of large quantities of sugar and coffee—the former from a bonded warehouse kept by H. N. Sorbs & Co., and the latter from one kept by Isaac Wood, both in this city.

Colonel Fuller waiving an examination, the case was sent before the United States Circuit Court, under bonds to be fixed. He is represented by Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, Hon. J. B. Weller, formerly of California, and Messrs. Hays and New, of this city. The Government is represented by Messrs. Hudson and Pearce, of this city, specially employed in this case.

The bonds of Colonel Fuller were fixed at $10,000 on each of the two affidavits against him, or $20,000 together, for his appearance before the United States Court, and he was allowed till to-day to procure his bondsmen.

The counsel for Colonel Fuller claims that he will easily show his entire innocence, and we easily understand how an official of any standing may be placed in a seeming false attitude by the delinquencies of his subordinates. To know who is really guilty we must await the investigation.

The imports on which the duties are alleged not to have been paid are 1,474 sacks of coffee and 7,160 boxes of sugar.

The Tobacco Crop in Virginia.

From the Danville Register, Sept. 22.

We learn that some of the planters have already cut and housed small parcels of early tobacco, and are now engaged in curing it in the barns. They assert that such as has been cut thus early will not, as a rule, be of particularly good quality. Having been gathered very soon after the long dry season, it is without the proper quantity of sap, and is therefore light and thin.

From all quarters we hear that the green tobacco yet on the hill is growing very rapidly and the leaves will attain to full weight and dimensions, if we can only have what the planters call a "late Fall." After the rains fell, the small plants which seemed well-nigh destroyed by the drought, began to revive, became green and grew off amazingly. But these plants are yet in the green state and a frost at any early day would play havoc with them.

At present the warm suns and heavy dews are contributing their influence toward producing the right effect on the leaf, so as to make it mature in the best condition. What the planters most desire now is to escape frost until the middle or last of October.

General McClellan in Vermont.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Sept. 22.

General McClellan and wife left the White Mountains on Tuesday, and stopped at Brattleboro, where he was serenaded in the evening at the Wesselhoeft House. A large concourse of citizens assembled to pay their respects to the General, and in response to the serenade given by the Brattleboro Cornet Band, he made the following speech:

"My Friends: I am very grateful for this most unexpected compliment, and especially so as being now in the region from which was given to the Army of the Potomac the gallant Vermont Brigade, with whom I have so many interesting reminiscences. Be assured I shall remember this occasion as among the many pleasant occurrences of the trip which I have just taken, during which I have received only kindness and encountered only friends."

The General and his lady will spend a few days in Brattleboro, with friends, in visiting scenes familiar to the mother of Mrs. McClellan, who was born in West Brattleboro.

A Strange Thing Found in a Strange Place.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Sept. 18.

Mr. Charles True, of Lee, while on a voyage to Montevideo, in South America, the past year, was on board of his ship, at anchor in the mouth of the river, about four miles below the city. On weighing anchor, a large quantity of mud came upon the flukes of the anchor, full of shells. Climbing over the side of the vessel, to collect the shells, he noticed a curious looking stone, which he saved with the shells and brought home. It is a specimen of Egyptian porphyry, polished on two sides and beveled for a mosaic pavement, as used by the Romans. The Roman [illegible] will adhere on this side. There is [illegible] the specimen.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 26, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Gaulois'* statement that the annexation of Baden by Prussia would be considered a cause of war by France is denied by the *Constitutionnel*.

The question raised in regard to the Catholic University at Fulda will be settled, it is said, by the new Educational bill to be submitted to the Diet.

A new telegraph line is talked of between Ireland and Nova Scotia.

The reported arrest of the French murderers at Havre is contradicted, but a man named TRAPPMAN, an alleged accomplice in the deed, was captured in that city. New evidence shows the probable innocence of the father and son who were supposed to have been the murderers, and it is feared that they have also been killed by the same parties who murdered the woman and five children.

Prince NAPOLEON has returned to Paris, and yesterday had an interview with the Emperor.

The Spanish Government, it is said, intends to force the Bishops to take the oath to the new Constitution.

Intelligence has been received in Madrid of the assassination of the President of the Republican Club of Tarragona. Republican meetings are becoming general in Spain, and at Saragossa Señor CASTELAR is reported to have addressed a meeting of 20,000 people, advocating death rather than monarchy.

CUBA.

By the Cuban Cable we learn that the opinion of the Cuban Press is that the majority of the Cubans are loyal, and the desire of the New-York Junta to enlist American filibusters—as recruits among the natives cannot be had—is cited as a proof. The Spanish on the island think the Washington authorities have no right to interfere in Cuban matters, as insurrections never admit of mediation.

The London *Times* of yesterday, in a leader on Cuban affairs, says that there are in the United States two parties, one favoring non-intervention, and the other approving the course of Minister SICKLES, while the President vibrates between the two; but that although there are two parties, there can be only one opinion as to the blunder committed by the American Minister. Spain, it continues, must consider whether she has right on her side in this Cuban struggle, as however desirous Europe might be to lend assistance, this must be the first consideration, and the American assertions that the war is not humanely carried on must be refuted before she can ask for aid in suppressing the rebellion. The article concludes that "The sympathy of the world will be with Spain in proportion as her treatment of the colonists is just and merciful."

It is reported in Havana that General JOURDAN has offered in a letter to Captain-General DE RODAS to surrender his command for a certain sum of money, and that his offer was refused.

The officers of the Spanish volunteers, in an interview yesterday with Captain-General DE RODAS, stated that they and their men insisted on taking the field, and were answered that their services were not needed.

Minister SICKLES and SILVALA, the Spanish Minister of State, had a long interview yesterday in Madrid.

GENERAL.

A farmer and his wife, named COX, near Kingsville, Mo., were found in their house Thursday murdered and their bodies terribly mutilated with an ax. The affair is a mystery, and there is no clue to the murderers.

JOHN BOWEN, the man who confessed having displaced a rail, thereby causing the terrible railroad disaster at Carr's Rock, by which twenty-seven lives were lost, was yesterday sentenced at Milford, Penn., to fifteen years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000.

Yesterday morning, a fire at Springfield, Mass., destroyed a coal shed and stable, and burned five horses to death belonging to J. H. BANKS & SON, coal dealers. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,000.

The suit in the alleged $600,000 defalcation of General STEADMAN, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue in New-Orleans, is declared by his friends to be not for the purpose of a criminal prosecution, but to enable the Government to post its books. The losses occurred by fires in bonded warehouses during the administration of his predecessor, and being transferred to General STEADMAN's account, they stand against him until determined judicially, or canceled by act of Congress.

Miss TILLINGHAST, the lady who was injured in the Niagara Falls catastrophe on Friday, is considered out of danger.

At Lowell, a child three years old was smothered to death in a tenement-house fire.

Mr. F. E. DEBILLE, the Minister from Denmark, presented his credentials to the President yesterday.

HORACE T. KALLOCH stabbed JOHN Q. ANDREWS, at Saccarappa, Me., yesterday morning, seriously wounding him. He has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

Prince ARTHUR drove around Niagara Falls yesterday, and in the evening attended a ball at the Clifton House. During a severe thunder storm, the Prince narrowly escaped being struck by lightning.

A fire in Benton, Me., on Friday, destroyed the dwelling and outbuildings of WILLIAM WYMAN. The contents were also consumed, together with two horses. A man in attempting to rescue the latter was severely burned.

Eight of the nine soldiers under arrest for being engaged in the Yerger conspiracy were, on Friday, removed to the State Penitentiary. The other prisoner is sick in camp. No further arrests have been made. There is good reason to believe, it is said, that New-York parties were interested in the attempted escape.

There was a rush on the San Francisco Banks Friday for gold, in consequence of the New-York excitement, but they refused to sell at any price.

The report that the Bank of California furnished funds for the purpose of controlling the Pacific Mail Company's election of officers is denied.

A Jewish immigration society has been organized in San Francisco for the purpose of aiding those in Europe of their persuasion to come to America. Prominent Californians are also trying to organize a society similar to the Maryland Immigrant Union.

The London and San Francisco Bank has recently increased its capital of $1,000,000 in gold by an addition of $2,500,000, and has drawn on London for three-fifths of the amount. Ex-Senator M. S. LATHAM is the manager of the bank.

E. M. ALLEN, who was lately arrested in Binghamton on a charge of aiding and assisting in selling counterfeit money, was brought before the United States Commissioner on Friday. The examination revealed his connection with an extensive gang of counterfeiters operating on the line of the Erie Road. He was held to bail for $4,000 to be tried at Albany in October, and, in default, was again committed.

In Boston, on Thursday, MICHAEL LAND recovered $800 in the Municipal Court, the amount claimed as an indemnity by him for mental anguish and expense caused by the carelessness of an apothecary, who mixed laudanum for paregoric, and thus poisoned his child.

Mr. R. H. DAVIS, a miller of Lemonwier, Wis., was brutally murdered on Wednesday. He had been to Mauston and drawn $800 from the bank, and was returning home, when he was set upon by some one unknown, knocked senseless and robbed. His body was then placed upon the track of the St. Paul Railroad and a passing train cut off his legs. He was still alive when discovered by the next train, but died soon after unconscious. Juneau County offers $500 reward for the arrest of the murderer or murderers.

T. D. JONES, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been awarded the first premium for a plan of the McPherson Monument, to be erected in that city. Sixty-two plans were presented, and the premium was awarded by a board of officers, of which General SHERIDAN was one.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in San Francisco, Cal., have postponed the resolution for a change of name to the Supreme Grand Lodge until next session. Resolutions complimentary to the Pacific Railroad Companies have been passed.

Mrs. ELVIRA C. HOFFMAN, at Macon, Mo., has recovered $12,500 from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies for injuries received three years ago.

LOCAL.

The Police made the following arrests in this City during the past week: Saturday, Sept. 18, 234; Sunday, Sept. 19, 172; Monday, Sept. 20, 241; Tuesday, Sept. 21, 261; Wednesday, Sept. 22, 250; Thursday, Sept. 23, 280; Friday, Sept. 24, 216; total, 1,604.

THOMAS WRIGHT had his leg broken yesterday, by being run over by a Hudson River Railroad car, at Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue. He was taken to Mt. Sinai Hospital.

JOHN V. EVANS, private watchman on the ship *Tuscarora*, during Friday night fell into the hold of the vessel, and was severely injured internally. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANCIS REDMOND, GEORGE ALLEN and GEORGE WHITING, three notorious burglars, were yesterday committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of having committed the recent extensive silk burglary in the store of GUTTERMAN BROTHERS, No. 63 Leonard-street.

The subscriptions of the Metropolitan Fire Department for the Avondale sufferers amount to $1,015 25.

The ball match yesterday between the Atlantics and Stars resulted in favor of the former by the score of 17 to 12.

The work on the new Post Office has progressed far enough to admit of the laying of the supports for the outer pillars of the building. The first one will be commenced to-morrow.

Mr. SOLOMON MAHLER, a Wall-street broker, committed suicide at his residence, No. 12 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, while laboring under temporary insanity, induced by the excitement attending the gold market the day previous.

The Gold Panic.

Yesterday nothing was to be seen in or around the Gold Room but the wrecks of the hurricane of the previous three days.

No session of the Gold Board was held. The Board adjourned in the morning to enable parties to settle up their accounts of the previous day, and to give the Gold Clearing-house the opportunity of adjusting its affairs. Of the four millions of gold advertised for sale by the Government, one-half was sold at prices ranging from 133½ to 1 per cent. higher. The failures turned out to be far fewer than were anticipated the previous day, and settlements were made by some of the large bull houses which everybody had believed to be bankrupt.

The Morality of Civilization—Criminal Statistics in England.

There are some very remarkable facts in the recent English criminal returns, and especially those of the large towns. Take Birmingham, which is a fair average, for example, and compare the statistics of 1864 with those of 1868. The population is 350,000:

	1864.	1868.
Number of indictable offences	733	1,306
Number of summary offences	8,420	12,303
Convicted or committed	4,380	6,124

Crime, it thus appears, has nearly doubled in this hive of industry the past four years; but Birmingham is a paradise of innocence compared with the two great towns of Manchester (population 367,000) and Liverpool (500,000.) And a comparison of the criminal statistics of these three towns for 1868 gives results that are certainly very remarkable. Some of the most striking points may be found in the following table:

	Birmingham.	Manchester.	Liverpool.
Murder	1	2	27
Shooting, wounds, stabs, &c.	37	41	111
Manslaughter	6	11	39
Burglary and housebreaking	222	667	151
Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c.	129	387	139
Robbery	58	202	68
Larcenies	1,110	5,857	3,305
Assaults	2,069	2,361	3,160
Drunk and disorderly	2,310	8,549	14,431

Birmingham, with a hardware population of lock, gun, and other smiths, does a fair business in burglary, and such crimes, and it does pretty well in assaults, (the Murphy riots are partly accountable for their number,) but for drunkenness, theft and murder it lags far behind the great northern towns. It would appear from the above table that Liverpool is the most murderous, drunken and disorderly town in England, and Manchester the most dishonest.

The morals of "civilized" people seem to depend somewhat upon their conditions. Mr. BAKER, an English Government Commissioner, who is zealously engaged in enforcing the recent Factory acts respecting the hours of labor in the midland districts, tells us of finding at one town a multitude of idle children solely occupied in playing together on the hills of cinders. They were there, utterly uncared for, because their mothers—sixty or seventy women, were employed in the works, toiling half naked among their still less clad husbands, brothers, relatives and strangers, none of whom ever go home to bed more than once a week. The industrial portions of England are full of this sort of savagism. Formerly, women and girls worked naked in the coal pits. Parliament has driven them to the surface, but they may yet be seen plastered with clay in the brick yards; and last year we had the revelations of a Royal Commission on the manners and customs of the agricultural gangs in the eastern counties, at which the lowest savages might blush. There is progress, no doubt; but the criminal statistics cited above show that it is not all in the right direction.

It is certain, however, that the temperance cause is gaining influence. More than 50,000 people recently attended a temperance festival at the London Crystal Palace. Excursion trains offered cheap fares from 900 towns. Many thousands of children are gathered in Bands of Hope, and taught to sing the praises of cold water and hot tea. Mr. GEORGE POTTER may have exaggerated the money cost of beer and spirits, but no one can doubt that if the land in England devoted to hops and malt—to beer and spirits—were cultivated for the production of food, there would be no need of its importation. The cost of intoxicating drinks and tobacco would feed, clothe and educate all who are now half fed, very poorly clothed and scarcely educated at all.

But what can be done? The great landowners, and the rich brewers and distillers, who have heaped up fortunes of millions, are not likely to legislate for temperance, and the great mass of the people would not submit to such legislation. In the recent Parliamentary debate on Indian finances some virtuous man protested against the opium trade with China as immoral and disgraceful. That may be, it was replied, but it is impossible to do without the revenue derived from it; and if the Chinese *will* have opium, it is better that England should furnish them a good article than that they should get a bad one elsewhere. England can as little dispense with its revenue from spirits and tobacco, as India with that derived from opium. The revenues of the great body of placemen and fundholders depend upon the impoverishment and demoralization of the people, who are enslaved by their own vices more effectually than they could be by any despotism of external force.

The foreign competition, which is such a terror to English artisans, and which they are trying to combine against by some form of the long-scouted principle of protection, is found everywhere. London shops contain vast quantities of French, German, Swiss, and even American goods. You can buy abundance of German "toys"—the name given to hundreds of small articles of use or ornament—in Birmingham, and German cutlery in Sheffield, no doubt, as well. French and Belgian locomotives are running on English railways. Recently some iron girders, rolled and riveted, were wanted in the construction of a mansion between Leeds and Bradford, in the very heart of the greatest manufacturing district in England. Tenders were asked for, and a Bradford iron founder, on the spot, offered to furnish them for £130. A Belgian founder carried off the job at just one-half the highest English offer. We can hardly wonder that the enthusiasm for free trade grows cooler under such aggravations, and that a cry for protection arises even in Lancashire—not that it can be shown why the builder of a house should pay twice as much as he need to pay for his iron girders. But how is it that Belgium, with less plentiful coal and iron, food as dear, and the cost of transportation by sea and land, can successfully compete with English iron masters among their very furnaces? And the Belgian laborers are better educated, better dressed, better mannered, and better fed than the English. The English Trades' Union Congress did not throw much light on the matter, unless it is to be found in Mr. POTTER's dissertation on drink, from which we have liberally quoted.

Is Vaccination Dangerous?

The discussion called out by sundry suggestions made a month since in our columns, on the subject of vaccination, has at least developed one striking fact. It has shown that there exists a bitter conflict of opinion, not only among people in general, but among physicians and scientific men, regarding both the protective powers of vaccine and the safety of using it at all. Several communications on both sides of this important question have already appeared in this sheet. This morning we publish a careful and elaborate letter, which puts the case against vaccination very strongly, and fortifies it by the citation of many remarkable facts and authorities. The writer holds vaccination to be a monstrous infatuation, and an unmixed curse to mankind. He claims that it does not in any degree protect against small-pox, and that it does not even mitigate the severity of the disease. On the other hand, he offers evidence to show how other and very terrible diseases often spring from vaccination. Such are insanity, cancer, scrofula and tubercular diseases.

The facts that he cites on this subject are appalling, and the opinions he quotes from eminent medical men are too direct and pointed to leave room for doubt of their meaning. One of these physicians declares that "vaccine has made murder a legal act;" another that "the vaccine virus is a poison;" a third that "vaccine does not only not protect, but it also produces other diseases;" a fourth says, "If I had the desire to describe one-third of the victims ruined by vaccination, the blood would stand still in your veins;" a fifth asserts "it is a curse to humanity." And, in fact, the letter bristles with similar authorities. Under such circumstances, it is worth considering whether it would not be advisable for the Faculty to review the whole subject again, and to remove the doubts, if they can be removed, which will perplex all classes in the community, while professional opinion regarding it is so seriously divided.

If the pulpit of this City is not recreant to its highest duties, it will to-day, and for many Sundays to come, give voice to the moral indignation of all honest, God-fearing men, in view of the disgraceful transactions of Friday last in the Gold Room. Commercial integrity is not only a worldly virtue; it is a religious virtue, and men who praise God on Sunday in up-town churches, and on Friday join in such combinations as those which caused such panic in this City the past week, are the most ghastly of all human shams. It is the special province of the pulpit to teach men the fact that moral rectitude in the business of the street, is worth more than prayers and hymns in the sanctuary, and that without honesty and fair dealing in trade there is no such thing as piety. We would then respectfully suggest that the sinners before the Flood and the workers of iniquity in the days of Herod have a respite. The men who are to-day rushing madly to perdition are the gold gamblers of Wall and Broad streets.

What Competition has Done for the Cotton Trade in England.

The news brought to us by the Atlantic Cable proves that the continued depression of trade in the cotton districts of England fairly alarms and bewilders the people. Lancashire is rapidly declining; everywhere mills are being closed or worked half-time only, and trained artisans are emigrating to this country in large numbers. This state of affairs has lasted for some years now, and the prospect of recovery is as remote as ever. Workmen and employers are alike afraid that the staple industry of Great Britain has received a fatal blow. We cannot be surprised to find that all classes are intent upon tracing the cause of the evil, and discovering, if possible, a remedy for it.

In their despair, the workingmen are beginning to cry out that for England to pursue the policy of Free Trade, while the United States adopt Protection, is ruinous to their interests. This feeling has become stronger and stronger of late, and Mr. BRIGHT's curt letter will probably prove inadequate to correct it. When mankind have been roughly classified into the two great divisions of "knaves" and "simpletons," there will still remain in the minds of the Lancashire operatives an impression that they are reduced to idleness through not being placed on level terms with the workmen of other nations. At one time the superiority of English manufactures insured a preference for them in every market. Free trade was then popular. But other nations continued to improve in the same branches of industry, and the monopoly which England so long enjoyed has been broken down. In the United States we spin cotton as well as grow it. The continent of Europe is supplied largely by France. In both America and France protective duties keep foreign manufactures out of the market, and the workingmen of England begin to think that protective duties ought to be revived for their benefit also.

This idea originates in a misunderstanding of their true position. If the goods which they make are not in so much demand as they formerly were, what would they gain by placing artificial restrictions on their intercourse with foreign nations? The argument which is most used against protection in this country is that we lose more than we gain in consequence of the limitations we place upon our export trade. We keep foreign competitors out, but in doing so, it is said, we are also obliged to partially close some markets to ourselves. Any one who has read the curious "Parsee" letters addressed to a contemporary—letters in which a thorough knowledge is displayed of trade and enterprise in the East Indies—must have seen how powerfully this argument may be enforced. That it goes to the root of the protectionist theory we do not believe, but we are convinced that those who talk of reviving protection in England have never properly considered it. There is this difference between the two countries—that in England a great start of all the world was obtained *before* free trade was proclaimed, and now no one contends that her manufactures need to be fostered in order to admit them to even competition. Whereas here—we are merely stating the case, and not attempting to discuss it—the natural defence of protection is that we require it in order to give native manufactures the same advantages which England gave hers before challenging the world to competition.

Mr. BRIGHT says that protectionists are "knaves." Perhaps he had in his mind the different position occupied by this country and his own when he made this remark—otherwise it was not very courteous to the party here with which he acknowledges political affinity. Manchester men generally attribute the decline of trade to over-production in former years, and to the rivalry of the United States and France. A writer in an influential Manchester journal traces the misfortune partly to over-taxation and expenditure, and to the amount of money wasted in intoxicating drinks. This explanation seems rather far-fetched. He is right when he says that too many spindles are at work. But this is only another way of stating that the trade has terribly fallen off. How is it to be revived? That is the question which the Lancashire operatives are anxiously asking, and we do not profess to be able to answer it any more satisfactorily than Mr. BRIGHT.

Co-Operation in Living.

Accounts have lately been given by the Press of the progress of both the Printers' Coöperative Union, at No. 166 William-street, and the more recently created Tailors' Coöperative Union at No. 119 Third-avenue. It has been remarked that the partnership entered into by members of these associations creates a brotherhood of feeling among them, and that their habits become changed for the better. Those who were addicted to drinking and wasting their money, when working for wages, have, under their new sense of responsibility, ceased their foolish practices and begun to economize. They are more sedate, and show interest in suggestions designed to promote their well-being.

The Coöperative Printers are but twenty-two in number, but the members of the Tailors' Association amount to one hundred. These, or a portion of them, could enhance their profits by coöperative living. Instead of straggling in different tenement houses, as at present, they might hire two or three conjoining buildings, and occupy them at a lower rent than they now pay, inasmuch as landlords would readily lease entire houses at a cheaper proportionate rate than single sections. Having secured a lower rent, a further economy might be created in the purchase of food and clothing materials. Instead of buying all articles at extravagant retail rates, many of them could be purchased at wholesale, and a great saving effected. A room could be set apart for reading purposes, where newspapers and periodicals might at all times be found at a low rate to each. Those inhabiting such an establishment would have the additional satisfaction of finding themselves among persons of similar ideas and aims, and, through their economy be always able to underwork competitors in business less wisely established. The subject is worth considering. New tenement-houses are constantly erecting throughout the City, and can be hired in advance of their completion.

Re-echoes from the Great Race.

The London *Times* selects from the comments made by the leading American newspapers on the morning after the great Oxford-Harvard race, those contained in our columns, and after publishing the extended TIMES account in its news department, discusses it at some length in a leading article, from which we print below some paragraphs. We may add, in reference to the hypothesis, "if their bow oars can actually steer their boats," that bow-oarsmen have steered at Harvard for ten years; that they are accustomed to steer on the Charles River, where the currents are as strong as on the Thames, and the bridges very much more difficult, and that accurate steering has always been a good point in Harvard oarsmanship. An occasional correspondent of the TIMES, who has lately returned from England, and whose relations to the vanquished crew give his opinions much value, informs us that the Harvards would never have used a coxswain on the Thames had they been allowed to row without one, and as to the bridges of which so much had been said, "a balloon would have as much trouble in 'shooting' them as our boat." The *Times* says of our account, published on the morning after the race:

"Its story of the race is told from first to last with all the detail characteristic of American journalism, but without, as far as we can see, a single false impression or a single wrong conclusion. We give our readers an opportunity of perusing the narrative elsewhere, regretting only that we cannot add a large map of the 'scene of the contest,' which our contemporary presents to its subscribers in the centre of the sheet. In other respects it will suffice to say that the moral drawn on the other side of the Atlantic is precisely similar to that discovered here. The Harvard crew were beaten, but beaten only after a most gallant and long undecided struggle, and they were beaten because, whereas they were under certain disadvantages, 'they had no advantages to spare.' It deserves, however, to be considered with greater care than has as yet been bestowed upon the point how far these disadvantages were voluntarily undertaken and how far needlessly incurred.

The Harvard crew, being, as the American report explains, the best crew in the United States, sent a challenge last year to Oxford with an offer to row either a six-oared or an eight-oared race on English waters. Now, here was a point voluntarily given by the Americans in favor of their opponents. If they were to come over to England to pull the race, they must needs pull in strange water, and after the previous inconvenience of a sea voyage. Ten days on the Atlantic are not likely to improve the condition of an oarsman, besides which there is the difference of climate, which may tell upon landing. In short, this point was equivalent to the 'toss for sides' on a far larger scale, but it was surrendered by the Americans of their own free will. Their challenge was virtually an offer to try conclusions with a British crew on its own river, and expressed a conviction that they could afford the concession they made. 'We think we can come to your racing ground and beat you there' was their message, and a courageous message it was. So far, therefore, the disadvantage of the American crew was of their own inviting, and if it told against them, the result only proves a miscalculation on the part of the challengers. They thought they were strong enough to give us some odds and beat us, but, however strong they might be, they were not, as the event proved, quite strong enough for that. They might have beaten us pulling even, but not with the odds against themselves which they ventured to accept.

The weight of a coxswain in a boat is not a pure or unqualified disadvantage. The steersman, having no other duty but to steer, and being so placed as to direct the boat on the best possible course, must needs, it may be imagined, steer better than the bow oar, who has to look behind him for his prospect, and to attend to his rowing besides. But good steering means so much saved ground, and the ground so saved may more than compensate for the additional weight carried. At any rate, that must be the theory on which the English system is to be defended, otherwise it is clear that the Americans are, by the very facts of the case, more skillful oarsmen than ourselves. *If their bow oars can actually steer their boats so successfully that nothing is lost either in the steering or the pulling, they then set us an example both in economy and art*, and a refusal on our part to meet such conditions would *amount to a confession of inferiority*. Four Americans offer to row, unassisted, against four Englishmen, but the Englishmen cannot row without the assistance of a fifth man to steer. Unless, therefore, this fifth man does more good by his steering than harm by his weight, it follows that the American system, which enables four men to do the work of five, is the best, and the sooner our bow oars learn to steer the better. But this, of course, is all a matter of conjecture, and we regret the question was not brought to the test of a trial by allowing each crew to row after its own fashion. We are by no means sure that the first challenge of the Harvard men was not a fair one. To come to the point, let any reader recall the circumstances of the race, or refresh his memory with the excellent description of it to be found elsewhere. Let us then suppose that the Harvard crew had been allowed to dispense with a coxswain, but that, in return, Mr. FAY, their bow oar, had been compelled to divide his attention between the river ahead of him, the rudder ropes at his feet, and his own proper work in the boat; would that really have been in favor of the magenta or unfair to the dark blue? We cannot think so. The Americans lost in steering as it was, and without a coxswain they would have lost, we suspect, a great deal more. What we wish, however, to repeat is that, in the opposite event, it would simply have been proved that their system is really better than ours, which, after all, was the important question. Either a coxswain is worth more than his weight in a boat or he is not. We hold to the former doctrine, the Americans to the latter; but we do not think there would have been any unfairness in pitting one system against the other. As it is, though we believe we gave the Americans an advantage they were willing to dispense with, it is fairly open to them to speak of the condition as a disadvantage imposed."

In its leading columns our New-York contemporary writes as follows:

"In common fairness we maintain that the Oxonians ought to give them the chance of a return match. Let the accidents which told in this race against the Americans be courageously faced by the Englishmen. Then the two systems of rowing will have been satisfactorily tested. The Oxonians have shown themselves a spirited foe; it is not too much to expect from them a chivalrous emulation of the course taken by our representatives. If they come over here, they will be, during their stay, the most popular men in the country. The whole nation would take a pride in insuring for them generous treatment and fair play. Whether they won or lost the day, their reception would be a thing for them to remember all the rest of their lives. There is no civility which has been extended to the Harvard crew which would not be repaid here to the Englishmen fourfold. Let us, then, have another race on the Charles River, or some other suitable water. Two such crews ought not to be broken up without one more trial of strength."

On this cordial invitation we will only remark that, if ever it should be accepted, we hope each crew will be allowed to do its steering as it pleases. The 'accidents' in the race, in so far as they relate to the strange water, were simply those which the Americans undertook to encounter; but the other condition was extorted from them as the price of the trial—not unnaturally, as we freely admit, but without, as it seems to us, any sufficient reason. *We think the race would have been just as fair, and it would certainly have been more instructive, had the fashion of each country been followed by its crew*; though it is rather hard, we acknowledge, to pick any hole at all in a race so well contested and so gallantly won."

Personal.

Sir PATRICK KEITH MURRAY, of Ochtertyre, Bart., is at present on a visit to this country. He is the representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of Scotland, and is the direct descendant of PATRICK MORAY, or MURRAY, of Ochtertyre, in Perthshire, whose father was a son of Sir DAVID MURRAY, of Tullibardine, progenitor of the Duke of ATHOLE. PATRICK died in 1476. The baronetcy was conferred in 1673. Sir WILLIAM, the fifth baronet, married the youngest daughter of the last Earl of CROMARTIE, and had three sons, of whom the second was the late General Sir GEORGE MURRAY, G. C. B., who served with great distinction under MOORE and WELLINGTON, and was afterward well known in political life. The sixth baronet, Sir WILLIAM, married the only daughter and heiress of Sir ALEXANDER KEITH, of Dunnotar and Ravelston, Knight Marischal of Scotland, and was the father of the gentleman whom we have introduced to our readers. Sir PATRICK KEITH MURRAY, the present head of this ancient house, was born in 1835, and was for several years an officer in the Grenadier Guards. He is now on his way home from India, which he visited about nine months ago. It was in honor of a member of his family, EUPHEMIA MURRAY, known as "The Flower of Strathmore," that BURNS composed his beautiful song, "Blythe, blythe and merrie was she," one of the stanzas beginning, "By Ochtertyre there grows the aik." The *Scotch-American Journal* says: "We have great pleasure in adding that Sir PATRICK KEITH MURRAY, of Ochtertyre, is universally esteemed in Perthshire; and we are sure that the kind wishes of many of our readers will follow him back to Scotland."

THE UPPER HUDSON.

The Lumber and Mineral Region of New-York—Opening of an Important Railroad—Glen's Falls—Scene of Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans"—Bloody Pond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLEN'S FALLS, Friday, Sept. 17, 1869.

With the exception, perhaps, of geologists and scientific explorers, few of the people of the Empire State are aware of its vast lumber and mineral resources. When, however, the Adirondack Railroad shall have been continued to Plattsburg, running like a great artery through the heart of the lumber region, these resources will be better understood. I presume, also, that the fact that this railroad is now steadily progressing in construction is not generally known. Projected and begun nearly twenty years ago, under the name of the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad, it has met such repeated failures, and made so many fallacious announcements of going "now to be pushed in earnest," that the public have come to regard its promises with incredulity. Nevertheless, the road is now completed as far as Warrensburg on the Schroon River, (fifty miles above Saratoga,) and trains are making regular daily trips to that point. Next Summer the Adirondack Iron Works will be reached.

The benefit of this road to the lumber and tannery interests is already apparent. Indeed, if the railroad had not been finished up to its present terminus, the price of lumber would probably have gone up considerably. Hitherto, in fact from the early settlement of the country, the great bulk of the lumber has been floated down to river towns, near the great marts of trade, where the consumer could easily be reached. This was done chiefly on account of the cheapness of water transportation, the actual cost being, of course, the labor of getting the logs into the stream and floating them off. This is done in the early Spring, when the freshets caused by the melting of the Winter snows easily bear away the logs accumulated on the river banks by the Winter's work. But as the country is cleared of its forests and settled, mills in the woolen and other interests are erected on the streams further and further up, until it has now become exceedingly difficult to float the logs as formerly. Added to this, owing to the clearing of the forests, the snows, instead of melting gradually, suddenly increase the volume of the water to such a degree that instead of its being a help, it is (as was the case last Spring) an immense injury. The water retired as rapidly as it rose, leaving hundreds of thousands of logs many feet above the banks. Accordingly, but for the railroad, the logs would have to be converted into lumber near their place of growth, and transported in wagons at much expense and loss of time. The railroad, however, has already, in a large measure, met this difficulty by affording sure and speedy transportation. The same remarks also apply, to a certain extent, to the tanned hides, which, hitherto, have been conveyed by teams to the canal at Glen's Falls.

MINERALS.

It is not in regard to the State lumber interests only that comparatively little is known. All have heard of the Adirondack iron beds, and perhaps of the Moriah and Cheever ore beds on Lake Champlain; but in the popular mind this is generally supposed to be the extent of the mineral wealth of the State.

This, however, is a grave error. Already, in Essex and Saratoga Counties, fine quarries of mica, felspar and black lead are extensively worked. In the town of Thurman, about five miles from the Adirondack Railroad, a valuable quarry of verde antique marble has lately been discovered, which is pronounced by good judges equal to the best Italian. In the same vicinity has also recently been found a bed of kaolin clay, used in the manufactory of crockery ware. Both of these leads are now being developed by a gang of men. There was also found in the vicinity some very pretty specimens of beryl.

GLEN'S FALLS.

As an illustration of what I have already said in regard to the rapidity with which mills and manufactories followed civilization and the clearing up of the country, may be mentioned Glen's Falls, my present place of writing. It is but comparatively a short time since these Falls were in the centre of a primeval forest; and there are men now in the village whose money was made out of the lumber cut from the immediate vicinity. Now it is a large manufacturing town. Not to speak of the lime interest of the town—which in itself gives employment to a large amount of capital—the falls themselves offer admirable sites for mills of various descriptions, numbers of which have been erected and are busily employed. The saw-mills which are very extensive, and are lighted with gas, (fancy a backwoodsman of a few years since seeing a saw-mill running all night with gas!) prepare nearly all the lumber for the great yards of Albany and your City. Next to these in extent are the woolen and carding mills. There is also here a mill for cutting marble, a dark quality of which is quarried upon the spot, taking a good polish, and which will probably be extensively used for mantle-pieces, instead of the more expensive, and certainly more beautiful, Egyptian. It is a curious geological fact that this marble is chiefly composed of shells and other marine petrifactions.

A lateral canal, serving as a feeder to the Champlain, runs from this place, entering the river above the falls, and connecting itself with the Champlain Canal at Fort Edward, five miles south. This work has been of great advantage to the village, which, notwithstanding the fire of a few years since, that consumed two-thirds of the town, is increasing rapidly in wealth and population. The new railroad, also, which was finished last July, and which connects the town with the Troy and Whitehall Railroad, is reasonably expected to add yet more largely to the prosperity of the town.

LEATHER STOCKING'S CAVE.

Owing to the fact that Glen's Falls has so long been a sort of half-way house between Saratoga and Lake George, it has not attracted the attention of tourists as much as its merits deserve. But, in truth, these falls form an interesting point of observation. The descent of the river is sixty-three feet. The cataract, however, is not abrupt, but is exceedingly irregular—the water leaping from rock to rock, now dashing against masses obstructing its course, and now plunging precipitously into deep and apparently fathomless cavities, wrought by the action of the water, and thence boiling up in milk-white foam. Still, the channels among the rocks are so deep that the bare surfaces of the limestone above the tumbling waters afford ample space for climbing among the clefts and viewing every point of curiosity or interest. About 500 feet south of the first presumption and near the termination of the fall, is the celebrated fissure in the rocks which has been magnified into an extensive cavern in COOPER's romance of the *Last of the Mohicans*. It was into this cave, as the novel-reader will recollect, that Leather Stocking and Uncas conducted the fair Alice and her dark-favored sister Cora, with the everlasting bore named David Gamut, to hide them from the Indians attached to the army of MONTCALM, in the campaign of 1757. It was here that honest David taught his fair hearers, with nasal twang, a few staves of church music one dark night, amid the far more musical howlings of winds and rushing of waters. And it was from the mouth of this cave, on the morning after the "singing meeting," that the battle of the romance was fought, with much skill and effect, between a cloud of Indians on the one hand and Natty and Uncas on the other. The fiction, however, has already assumed the character of veritable history in the neighborhood, and the little flaxen-haired *cicerones* who tell the marvels of the place, in exchange for expected pennies, now point you, with all possible assurance, to the veritable cleft in which Leather Stocking stood, and the tree, on the opposite bank, from which the Indian tumbled at the last fatal fire of the hunter. It is advisable not to examine this memorable cavern too closely, because the moment the beholder ascertains that the interesting choir could not have squeezed themselves into it, incredulity rises up and spoils the legend. However, many local legends of a more imposing character will not bear the test of scrutiny.

BLOODY POND.

On my way from the North, about half way from Lake George and this place, I passed the Bloody Pond, a small pool covering a space of half an acre, so called from the fact that, after the defeat of DIESKAW by JOHNSON in 1755, the slain of both armies were cast into its then cool, bright waters. I was horrified to find that the farmers in this vicinity had cut away all the trees and shrubbery in the midst of which it has heretofore been embosomed. The wretches! I have no patience with them after the commission of such assault and battery upon taste, romance and chivalry! When I was here last the Pond looked like a hallowed fountain, deep in the tangled forest, while, as I could imagine, the spirits of the Briton, the Indian and the Gaul were flitting around its sombre margin. But now, alas! the illusion is gone! And, alas! poor spirits! there are no trees to shelter you! The sun was beating down vehemently; the waters looked green and stagnant, and all would have appeared sickly to the eye but for the milk-white lilies reposing upon the bosom of the fountain and breathing their rich perfumes upon the wild waste around. A few clusters of the *Lobelia Cardinalis*, commonly called the *Indian Eye-Bright*, full blossomed into beauty upon the margin of the unconscious waters, likewise served to enliven the scene. The *Indian Eye-Bright* is one of the most beautiful flowers in America. Its dies are as richly crimson as the streams of life which once gushed into the fountain whose banks it now adorns.

WM. L. S.

MAJOR POWELL.

Results of his Exploration of the Remarkable Colorado River.

From the Deseret (Utah) News, Sept. 13.

Major J. W. POWELL, chief of the Colorado River Exploring Expedition, accompanied by his brother, Captain W. H. POWELL, arrived in this city last evening, having performed his task and made a complete exploration of the path pursued by that stream. After all that has been published about this expedition and its loss, according to the dying statement of RIDDON, it was with feelings of pleasure that we met the Major, in the enjoyment of excellent health, after having made his adventurous and hazardous descent of this remarkable river. He appears to have endured the fatigues and anxieties of the trip remarkably well. There are but few men who have the opportunity in this life of learning what the world think of them after they are supposed to be dead. Major POWELL is one of those few. Though RIDDON's statement was quickly contradicted by Mrs. POWELL, still there was a feeling of wide-spread anxiety on the subject throughout the country, and many regrets were expressed, before the contradiction came to hand, at the loss of so valuable a life as his, together with eulogies to his memory.

We gathered from his conversation, in which we were very much interested, a few of the features of his journey, which we lay before our readers, to whom everything connected with the Colorado River is interesting.

After the accident to the boat, an account of which has already appeared in our columns, the party performed a land journey of about thirty miles, to the Indian Agency, where, after obtaining three sacks of flour and other supplies, they again started down the river, passing through a canyon, which, from the entire absence of vegetation, they named the Canyon of Desolation, and had a pleasant trip until they reached the junction of Green and Grand Rivers. Upon leaving the junction of Green and Grand they entered Cataract Canyon, so called from being filled with cataracts, the latter being so numerous that the average distance between them is not more than half a mile. From a point fifty miles below the junction of Green and Grand Rivers, the canyon is broken by a lateral valley coming in from the southeast.

On leaving Cataract the party entered a canyon, about twelve miles long, which they named Narrow Canyon, at the foot of which they found a very dirty stream, upon which some of the men bestowed the euphonious name of "Dirty Devil Creek." From this creek they entered Mound Canyon, the sides of which are composed of beautiful mounds of orange-colored sandstone, which had been formed by the erosion of the water. In this canyon they continued to the mouth of the San Juan, another dirty stream, running in from the west.

Leaving the San Juan they entered Monument Canyon, containing many monuments of red sandstone, formed by the same agencies as the mounds of red sandstone in the other canyon. They next reached the Paria or Elk River. From there to the mouth of the Little Colorado, the party passed through the Marble Canyon, so named because the rocks forming the sides of the canyon consist of variegated marble—white, slate, gray, cream-colored, pink, purple and chocolate, beautifully polished by the action of the waves. Probably no finer marble can be found in the world than in this canyon.

From the Little Colorado the region for about ten miles has been disturbed by igneous agencies, lava being scattered over the rocks, showing at some period the outburst of a volcano, the location of which they were unable to discover. Leaving this region they entered the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, which makes three great bends to the south, and three corresponding bends to the north, swinging around to the mouth of the Virgen, its general course being west; the distance to the mouth of the Virgen River in a direct line is about 140 miles; but by the river, owing to the sinuosity of its course, nearly 300. The walls of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado have a granite base, the floor of the river being granite, and they are surmounted by marble cliffs; the granite base varies from a few to 800 feet in height; above the granite base tower marble walls to the height of 3,000 feet. This canyon extends to Spanish Valley, about forty miles from the mouth of the Virgen, and the party were upward of three weeks in traveling it.

The country throughout the entire length of the river traversed by Major POWELL is rocky, and characterized by an almost entire absence of timber. There is no country on its banks susceptible of settlement. The peculiar color of the Colorado, from which its name arises, is owing to the washing of the red sandstone forming Mound and Monument Canyons; but the water in many places varies, being gray, green or red, according to the color of the rocks in the vicinity.

The first human beings they saw on their journey, after leaving the Indian Agency, were about six miles from the mouth of the Virgen, where they saw three Indians. At the mouth of the Virgen they met Brother JOSEPH ASAY and his two sons, who were fishing.

From the mouth of the Virgen Major POWELL sent an Indian to St. Thomas for his mail matter, and upon the news of the arrival of the party being made known there, Bishop LEITHEAD and Brother ANDREW GIBBONS went down, taking melons and flour and other necessaries for their use. The men and boats were sent by Major POWELL from the mouth of the Virgen down to Fort Mohave, and he and his brother, Captain W. H. POWELL, came to St. Thomas with Bishop LEITHEAD, who furnished them the necessary animals to overtake Brother HENRY NEBEKER, who had started northward with his four-mule team, which they did by traveling all night. They came on with him to this city.

The men who left the expedition, who, it is supposed, have since been killed by Indians, separated from the party when about forty miles above the foot of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. They left because the cataracts ahead were, in their opinion, too dangerous to descend. On making their descent, however, they were found not to be so bad as had been anticipated. Two miles below these, the party encountered another and worse series of rapids and falls, which, as the Major states, were run by accident, and made safely; thence to the mouth of the Virgen they had smooth sailing, and no more difficulty.

Major and Captain POWELL both wish us to express their gratitude to the citizens for the many acts of kindness of which they have been the recipients, from the time they landed at the mouth of the Virgen until reaching this city. Speaking of the fruit generously supplied, the Major says that at the mouth of the Virgen they had melons; when they reached Beaver Dam, to the melons peaches were added; at St. George they were regaled with melons, peaches and grapes, and at Fillmore they had melons, peaches, grapes and apples, all of the very best flavor and quality.

Swedish Immigrants for Mississippi.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Sept. 24.

A party of sixty immigrants arrived here by the Orange and Alexandria train yesterday evening, direct from Sweden. They sailed from Gottenburg, *via* England, and arrived here in just nineteen days. This is the quickest trip ever made by emigrants. The destination of the party is Water Valley, Miss. Many of them are mechanics, and work has been engaged for them on one of the railroads there. Others will engage in agricultural pursuits. They are under the lead and guidance of Mr. G. BERGLAND, a Swede, who has been residing in this country a number of years, and has possessions at Water Valley. Mr. BERGLAND was only two weeks in his native land in collecting this party. He says that any number of valuable emigrants can be secured for the South there by sending over agents to make proper representations to them. They know but little about the South and need information. But when they arrive at New-York without previous arrangements, it is almost impossible to divert them from the great current going westward.

VACCINATION.

Is it a Protection Against Small-Pox?—Another Protest by a Physician—Vaccination Declared a Curse to Humanity—Terrible Diseases Traced to the Vaccine Poison—The System of Jenner "a Superstition and a Crime."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before the present century the popular treatment of small-pox was horribly cruel, small-pox sufferers often being considered as "bewitched," and being generally deprived of fresh air and water. The spirit of our century has introduced a more rational treatment, which makes the disease less dangerous and complicated.

During the first years of our century only 15,000, and up to 1808 only about 150,000 individuals were vaccinated in England. Should such limited vaccination among a population of nearly twenty millions have had the miraculous effect commonly pretended, why does the disease exist there at all, now that compulsory vaccination is introduced? In no country is statistical science more advanced than in France, and the report on the results of vaccination of 1865 laid before the Academy of Paris, presents the following facts:

"In ten departments, where, at an average, 18 per cent. are vaccinated: Cases of small-pox, 1.69 per cent.; deaths from small-pox, 0.62 per cent. In ten departments where 109 per cent. are vaccinated: Cases of small-pox 10.64 per cent.; deaths from small-pox, 9.60. Or, departments where vaccination is below 50 per cent.: Cases of small-pox, 2.32 per cent.; deaths, 0.17. And where it is above 50 per cent.: Cases of small-pox, 5.69 per cent.; deaths, 0.53 per cent."

During 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, small-pox prevailed to an enormous extent in Germany, Hungary, England, and other countries, notwithstanding the general compulsory vaccination. Those physicians who at first claimed for vaccination unconditional protection, at length conceded that it afforded merely relative protection. BAR. MICHEL says that among the garrison of 28,000 men in Paris, the mortality has doubled since vaccination was introduced, and that typhus appears there sixfold more frequently. In 1818 there were 250 deaths, of which only forty-six were of typhus; but in 1838 there were 500 deaths, of which 278 were of typhus. On that account, NAPOLEON forbade revaccination in Toulouse.

I could quote an infinite number of similar testimonials given by the most prominent physicians, if required. But vaccination, besides not protecting against small-pox, does not even make it milder. In Upper Bavaria, where the compulsory law is most strictly executed, there were of 1,346 persons attacked by small-pox, 1,256 vaccinated and ninety not vaccinated. The average of deaths from small-pox was, in former times, 5 to 7 per cent., whereas Dr. BAYARD shows that now generally 15 to 20 per cent. die. Dr. ENGEL, the head of statistics in Berlin, proves, from a calculation extending over forty-three years, "that death by small-pox on the whole occurs now as frequently as formerly." The yearly average deaths from small-pox from 1875 to 1781 were, in London, 7 per cent.; in Edinburgh, 7.8 per cent.; in Paris, 7.2 per cent.; in Berlin, 8.1 per cent.

The small-pox killed, before inoculation, from three to eight per cent. of those attacked by it; under inoculation, the mortality increased from seven to ten per cent.; and vaccination has elevated this rate from eleven to thirteen per cent. I can prove this by statistical tables, which, in general, show that small-pox epidemics formerly appeared about every seven years; that the disease reached its acme in 1779 and 1794, and then for fifteen years slowly grew milder, and in 1809 nearly disappeared; but in its stead a typhoid (*variola intestinalis*) developed itself, which yearly snatched away many thousands more than any epidemic of small-pox. The most eminent physicians have observed that people who are not vaccinated far more easily recover from any acute disease than those who are vaccinated. (Dr. C. T. PEARCE, Dr. SEATON.)

Let us now look at the report of the Epidemiological Society in London, which, in order to prove the value of vaccination, declares that before the compulsory Vaccination law of 1853 in England, there died of small-pox, during twelve years, 88,005 persons; after 1853, in the same period, there died only 47,710 persons of the same disease.

First—It is thus established that during twenty-four years, in which vaccination was more or less general, 130,585 human beings died of small-pox; and that therefore, at the average of seven per cent., about two millions were attacked by small-pox.

Second—The same report shows that, whenever the small-pox decreased, other skin diseases increased, so that, notwithstanding the decrease of small-pox before 1853, upward of 100,000 people more died of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and croup than ever before.

Third—It also proves that nearly 230,000 more people died of consumption than before.

Fourth—Of the small-pox patients, about 85 per cent. were vaccinated and 15 per cent. were not vaccinated.

Fifth—It is a fact that in London there had not been a real small-pox epidemic from 1796 to 1825; but since the general introduction of vaccination, not one year has been entirely exempt from the disease; and during the years from 1860 to 1865 there died in London alone of small-pox more than 30,000 people.

Similar results I can establish by the statistics of other countries. Dr. ENGEL, Director of the Statistical Bureau in Berlin, shows that the length of human life in Prussia has gradually but constantly sunk during the last forty years. Similar results have been reached in Austria, France and England. If prominent authors on insanity, such as Drs. VIRLYS, EULENBURG, ERLENMAYER, OTTS and BRERKLAND tabulate seventy-one cases of insanity as a direct consequence of vaccination, why should we not assume that this operation is the most prolific cause of the fearful increase of madness, particularly as this fact cannot otherwise be satisfactorily explained? Everywhere the number of men unfit for military service has for the last thirty years constantly increased, so that Dr. MUNARET says: "*Les nombres des impropres au service militaire se en s'accroisant, j'en accepte les chiffres et les deplore.*"

One horrible result of vaccination is now established beyond doubt, viz.: The transplantation and spreading of syphilis, cancer, scrofula, tubercular disease, &c. Dr. RICORD declared, on the 19th of May, 1863, before the Academy at Paris: "First I rejected the idea that syphilis could be transplanted by vaccination. But facts accumulated more and more, and now I must concede the possibility of the transfer of syphilis by means of the vaccine. I do this very reluctantly. At present I do not hesitate longer to acknowledge and proclaim the reality of the fact." Professor DEPAUL, Director of Vaccine in Paris, reported to the Academy 450 cases of vaccine-syphilis. To these proofs I am able to add an immense number more.

Dr. HEIM, a prominent vaccinator of Wurtemburg, coolly declares: "That the most expert diagnostician will not always be able to discover dyscrasies in vaccine children, and that he himself has transplanted syphilis from a child which seemed to him perfectly healthy." Forty-eight prominent physicians testify in the Parliamentary Blue Book to the same effect.

LANGENBECK, LEBORT and FOLLIN have shown the possibility of transplanting cancer; VILLEMIN, HERARD, CORAIL, SIMON and others that of transplanting tubercular disease, which latter fact is also evidenced by the immense increase of consumption since vaccination was introduced; and the vaccinator BORHAM acknowledges, in a letter to Lord LYTTLETON, "that the lymph taken from an unhealthy person was a dangerous poison, the effect of which showed itself soon in loathsome eruptions and laid the foundation of scrofulous and tubercular diseases." Dr. COPLAND says in his dictionary, "that it is certain that scrofulous and tubercular diseases have increased since the introduction of cow-pox, and that the vaccine favors particularly the prevalence of various forms of scrofula." The vaccine admirer NIEMAYR acknowledges, "that cow-pox leaves scrofulous affections behind," and the vaccinator HEIM, in his large work on small-pox, declares that "in the English Blue Book twenty-four medical matadores testify to the fact that vaccination sows scrofula."

Professor HAMERNIK, in Prague, calls, before the Bohemian Legislature, vaccination a disgrace for the medical practice, and expresses himself in this manner in his opinion written for the Blue Book.

Professor ENNEMOSER writes about vaccination: "A more infernal mystification the world has never experienced since its existence; the belief in witches can only be compared with it. It is certainly not to be comprehended how a poison in the organism can be extinguished by a similar poison."

Professor VERANICHFELD, in Berlin, exclaims: "I, too, have vaccinated my fourteen children at a time when I did not know how injurious it was; to-day I would resist the authorities and Police law."

Professor HOCHSTETTER declares: "The very Blue Book which is quoted as a testimony in favor of vaccination has created in me the gravest doubts. The Blue Book is, for every one who reads it carefully, the strongest proof against vaccination."

Dr. VERDE DE LISLE says: "How is it that in an enlightened century the Academy of Medicine, which is the centre and stimulus of this great question, tries to support a pitiable prejudice, not by solid and uncontradictable reason, but pomposity, puns, medals and admonitions? It is high time for the interest of science and humanity to stop and show how this mad, beastly corruption of the blood has injured our race. It is high time for the Academy to take up again this question among its labors, if it would not burden itself with a heavy responsibility for all the misery with which vaccine has already afflicted from three to four generations. It is time to examine whether JENNER and his consorts, in order to have their so-called protective remedy against small-pox adopted, had the dishonest view to deceive the Government and public about the real nature of their specific."

In case of an affirmative answer, we will ask the Academy:

1. Whether by the transplantation of a skin disease from an animal to the human creature, other affections beside a skin disease are not transferred?

2. Whether, in consequence of the transfer of these skin diseases, the absorbing and resorbing ability of the skin vessels are not also partly destroyed?

3. Whether, in consequence of this effect, the loathsome eruptive matters, destined by nature to be thrown out of our economy, do not find an insurmountable barrier in the skin, and are therefore compelled to develop themselves in the interior in various forms, and whether these obvaccinal disorganizations are not infinitely more serious and a hundred times more fatal than the natural small-pox, which the vaccine poisoning is to avoid?

4. Whether the number of these diseases, which have so luxuriantly grown since the introduction of vaccine, are not the effects of vaccination?

Dr. MITCHELL said, in a speech in the lower House of Parliament:

"That vaccine has made murder a legal act. Vaccination did not protect against small-pox, but was often followed by blindness and scrofula. Jennerism is the most colossal humbug which the human race has been burdened with by fraud and deceit."

Dr. LONGSTAFFE, a prominent physician of Edinburgh, declared:

"The public vaccinators have received immense sums from Parliament, which I cannot accurately name at this moment. In 1859 alone they amounted to £84,787, and in the present year they will get nearly a quarter of a million. Other sums, also, which I cannot name, have been granted for the purpose of sustaining this monstrous fraud. Has ever a quack remedy produced so much gain?"

Dr. ANGELOS says:

"I have vaccinated for twenty years. You all have, I think, vaccinated with enthusiasm. Why does the lancet drop to-day from our hands? We blush and are confounded, because we have not yet, after a practice of sixty-five years, solved the preliminary questions: What is vaccine? Can vaccine fulfill what it promised? What are its effects? We really do not yet know anything about this—as Dr. LALAGADE calls it—'divine element of this precious preservative.'"

But now we know that vaccine is a poison, and not a light one.

But the most important testimony is that of the following old, experienced English vaccinating physicians, who, after many years of practice and painful experience, finally, as honest men, became decided members of the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League.

Dr. GREGORY, for fifty years Director of the Small-pox-house in London, published before his death, in the *Medical Times* of 27th January, 1852, his opinion that the idea of extinguishing the small-pox by vaccination is as absurd as chimerical; it is as irrational as arrogant. I am driven to the conclusion that the susceptibility to pox-miasma grows with years in those who are vaccinated, while the opposite is the case with those not vaccinated, whose susceptibility is greatest in childhood. GREGORY refused to have his children vaccinated. Dr. EPPS, twenty-five years director of the Jenner Institute, had vaccinated about 120,000 people, but finally declared:

"The vaccine virus is a poison. As such it penetrates all organic systems and infects them in such a way as to not repressively on the pox. It is neither antidote nor corrigent, nor does it neutralize the small-pox, but only paralyzes the expansive power of a good constitution, so that the disease has to fall back upon the mucous membranes. Nobody has the right to transplant such a mischievous poison compulsorily into the life of a child."

Dr. SKELTON says: "I have belonged many years to the great army of vaccinators, but cannot take any longer upon myself the responsibility connected with the operation, because vaccine does not only not protect, but it also produces other diseases."

Dr. W. COLLINS, twenty years vaccine physician in Edinburgh and London, writes:

"There really exists no danger in the virulent character of the small-pox, notwithstanding the Vaccination laws; and of those attacked by the disease, two-thirds were satisfactorily vaccinated. If I had the desire to describe one-third of the victims ruined by vaccination, the blood would stand still in your veins. * * * We have had to discern between two classes received in our institute: 1. People who live in well-ventilated houses, who are well dressed and fed and cared for; these are the vaccinated ones. And 2d, people who live in the very opposite conditions, who stand lower in a physical and mental point of view, and have consequently less life-power; these are the not vaccinated. I have not the least confidence in vaccination; it nauseates me, for it transfers often filthy and dangerous diseases from one to the other, without offering any protection whatever."

Dr. STOWELL, twenty-five years a vaccine physician, says:

"The nearly general declaration of my patients enables me to proclaim that vaccination is not only an illusion, but a curse for humanity. More than ridiculous, it is irrational to say that any corrupt matter taken from boils and blisters of an organic creature could affect the human body otherwise than to injure it. First it was asserted that vaccination protected for life. When this proved a failure, revaccination in every seventh year was proposed; but this also failed. Then there was a want of sufficient cow-pox. Well, cows were inoculated with human pox, and the suppurated matter produced by this operation was called pox-lymph, fresh from the cow. This bastard poison is now transferred into human bodies, no matter what disease man or brute may have had; but it is called nowadays 'genuine vaccine.' This 'pure' lymph is carried from child to child, and spreads a diseased condition, so that hospitals and drug shops have increased eighty per cent., and continue to do so from day to day. What are 480 physicians of the Blue Book, while there are in London alone 3,000 physicians. I myself know the names of a hundred physicians who think like me."

Dr. PEARCE, twenty-five years vaccine physician, expressed himself thus before a public meeting:

"The observation of epidemics proves the fact that the attempt to establish preventive measures against epidemics, such as vaccination, are in vain. * * * How can an historian fall into the error that the changed mortality from small-pox should be ascribed to vaccination? In the first thirty years of the last century, there died of 1,000 small-pox patients 74; in the last thirty years, after inoculation, there died out of 1,000 96. Of 280 vaccinated small-pox patients there died, in the hospital in London, 81."

Dr. BAYARD, in a report to Parliament, calls vaccination "a crime against nature. The spreading of the *virus* coincides with the predisposition of the human family to boils, putridity, or brute disease. Vaccination generally retards the small-pox without extinguishing it, and has doubled the mortality among young people."

Similar opinions of other distinguished physicians I could cite by the hundred, but those I have quoted will be sufficient to show that my horror of vaccination is well founded, even on medical authority whose material interest would be to support the superstition. How far the infatuation of introducing poison into the blood has gone, is proved by the propositions of Drs. TURENNE, FRORIGS, TARDIEU and others, who desired compulsory laws for innoculating syphilis, cholera, scarlet, hydrophobic virus, &c. It was seriously contemplated to transplant into the blood of innocent babes yet in the cradle some half a dozen horrible diseases. It is true this infamous general poisoning has not been carried on to any extent; of the whole butchering activity, nothing has remained but vaccination, and the fact is undeniable that the virus is a diseased matter which a sick animal or human body has eliminated for its purification, and that it is irrational to transplant it in a healthy body and to expect from it wholesome influence. It is evident that whatever good has been ascribed to it is deception. The very necessity of compulsory laws shows the opposition of the natural instinct.

C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER.

Five Per Cent. per Month—California's Early Days.

From the San Francisco Times, Sept. 17.

The following venerable document has turned up in a suit commenced in the Fourth District Court by JOHN W. GEARY against A. HOLLUB, administrator of the estate of BEZER SIMMONS, some time deceased—to wit, since 1851:

$62,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11, 1850.

For value received, we promise to pay to JOHN W. GEARY or order $62,000, on demand, with interest at five per cent. per month.

SIMMONS, HUTCHINSON & CO.

After the necessary averments to bar the Statute of Limitations, plaintiff prays judgment for $765,100, with interest thereon from July 11, 1869, at five per cent. per month. Alas! for the good old ways. The mere sound of "five per cent. per month" hath now something unctious and soothing to the ear. It brings a holy calm upon the spirit of the money lender, and steeps his soul in a pleasing melancholy. We understand that in the present case plaintiff is not disposed to press for the full amount of his claim, but is willing to remit the principal upon payment of the $708,100 interest—compounded, however, since July!

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

FIRST CARLOTTA PATTI CONCERT.

An audience that crowded Steinway Hall to positive discomfort and, if it has been exceeded in numbers at larger houses, has certainly not been outdone in point of intelligence since Booth's Theatre was formally opened in March last, attended the first of the series of Carlotta Patti concerts given last evening at Steinway Hall. Writing after the last note of music has died away, and the excitement of the evening—for it was filled with a veritable excitement which, extending to all interested in the occasion had its influence over almost all the spectators—it is gratifying to record that the boldest promises made in regard to the entertainment were justified, and that not one particle of the enthusiasm of the night was aught but genuine and thoroughly warranted. A greater success has never been achieved in the local concert-room.

Evidence of preparation for the feature of the concert, the reappearance of Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, was apparent, not only in the bearing of the audience, but in the composition of the programme. The opening piece was evidently accounted of no great moment so far as effect was concerned, owing to the fashion prevailing among playgoers of arriving late. So the well-worn overture to "William Tell," executed with a full understanding of its beauties and perfect precision by an orchestra under the guidance of Mr. MAX MARETZEK, was performed amid general confusion. M. F. JEHAN PRUME's earliest effort followed the concerted music, and served, spite of the talent of the performer, only to heighten the eagerness of the assemblage for the principal incident of the entertainment. Mlle. PATTI's first song was the third piece on the bill.

Her appearance on the platform was greeted with the heartiest applause. Yet she could not conceal a slight nervousness which happily disappeared ere her performance was half ended. As the conductor waved his *bâton* the demonstrations of approval subsided. The first brief movement of the aria from "Linda di Chamounix," commencing "*Luce di quest' anima*," did not elicit any special display of vocal skill. But with the second the resources of the songstress were shown, and murmurs of approval, destined to be less and less easily repressed as the evening advanced, were called forth.

Like the noble stage-presence of the *artiste*, her voice has been vastly improved. Its compass has been extended, its flexibility, exceptionally great even years ago, has been increased and its sharpness has disappeared. A detailed reference to the execution of the five pieces she sang would be superfluous. It was simply perfect. In the aria in "Linda" she attained G in alt, that is to say, three notes higher than DONIZETTI's composition authorized, and she sustained and trilled upon it with unvarying correctness of intonation and an astonishing indifference to lapsing time. Applauded to the echo and recalled, she sang in response to the *encore* the bolero from "I Vespri Siciliani." Her third song was a fresh arrangement by BENEDICT of "The Carnival of Venice." If we except some absurd orchestral effects in the variations, in the shape of responses to the scattered notes of the songstress, it was appropriate and suited to the *artiste*. While Mlle. PATTI's perfect intonation was clearly enough shown in the skips of "The Carnival of Venice," her wonderful *staccato* passages found employment in four out of the five pieces she sang. And no more thorough realization of true musical voice and laugh were ever offered than in AUBER's "Laughing Song," always a favorite with the lady, but never heard to such advantage before. A slight coquettishness of manner, rarely separable from her performance last night, was not at all misplaced in this element of the programme, and was too pardonable, indeed, under the pleasant circumstances, to be objected to.

Other excellent performers appeared with Mlle. PATTI, and bore off a liberal, though comparatively a small portion of the honors of the evening. M. THEODORE RITTER, the pianist, was quite new to us. He placed a rather too implicit reliance upon the intimate knowledge of all concert-goers with BEETHOVEN when he chose for his first *morceau* the Concerto in C Minor, with orchestral accompaniment; but while his clear and tasteful interpretation of it impressed his more experienced hearers most favorably, his second task, consisting of a Gavotte, by BACH, and a composition of his own, entitled "Les Courriers," was accomplished with such sentiment and delicacy as to win for the pianist a unanimous *encore*. M. PRUME, the violinist, whose "Souvenir d'Amérique," a work of his own, was the opening solo, was afterward heard with pleasure in VIEUXTEMPS' Third Concerto, in the execution of which he asserted his complete control of bow and finger-board. Herr HABELMANN sang too, and sang well. GOUNOD's "Ave Maria," the least satisfactory portion of the entertainment, preceded a final march by the orchestra, MENDELSSOHN's music terminating a most worthy and a brilliantly successful concert.

FRA DIAVOLO AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

AUBER's dashing and melodious if somewhat superficial opera of "Fra Diavolo" was sung last night at the French Theatre to a fair audience, who were genuinely pleased with the performance. The feature of the evening was the *Zerlina* of Miss ROSE HERSEE, inasmuch as that lady judiciously chose the character for her second essay in New-York. Her previous performance of *Amina* indicated that the former character would be well within her means, and the result altogether justified such an expectation. The *Lord* and *Lady Allcash* of Mr. and Mrs. SEGUIN are already well and favorably known here, and on this occasion did no discredit to former successes, while Mr. CASTLE as *Fra Diavolo* acted and sung with unusual vivacity. Mr. DE SOLLA did very well in *Lorenzo*, and the two picturesque brigands *Beppo* and *Giacomo* of Messrs. CAMPBELL and HALL did much to give completeness to a representation that was at once symmetrical and enjoyable.

AFTERNOON MUSIC.

The "Bohemian Girl" drew a crowded house to the French Theatre for the *matinée* yesterday; while the advertised performance of "La Juive" at the Academy was postponed on account of the illness of one of the principal artists.

Dramatic.

MISS KATE BATEMAN AT BOOTH'S.

Miss BATEMAN has crowded Booth's Theatre all the week, and, a circumstance somewhat unusual, the houses have nightly increased. If this continues, Miss BATEMAN's engagement may not improbably be the most lucrative ever known here. The encomiums bestowed on our fair young countrywoman by the most critical of the London journals have led the public to expect great things from her, and they are not disappointed. It is characteristic of Miss BATEMAN, and herein she signally differs from most artists of her years, that she imitates no one, founds her style upon no one else's style, and, in fine, in whatever she does, is nothing if not original. Hence in witnessing her performances we are not treated, as in many cases, to reproductions more or less weak or exaggerated of RACHEL or RISTORI, or other older actresses, whose sun has been at its meridian when that of the novice was about to rise. Miss BATEMAN seeks to copy nature alone; and in the artistic perception and strength of purpose which enable her to adopt and carry out this fundamental rule, we recognize her title to the position she has assumed. It gives us pleasure to chronicle the success of a young lady who has done so much to deserve it; and to indorse the verdict of a public, which, in her case, makes a brilliant exception to the rule that a prophet in his own country must ever lack honor.

Foreign Notes.

At the Princess' Theatre, London, the great feature has lately been a revival of HANDEL's great serenata of "Acis and Galatea." It is pronounced by the critics to be quite a miracle in the way of scenic and harmonic splendor. The singers are said to do full justice to the beautiful classical music. Miss BLANCHE COLE, who is new to the stage, although known as a concert singer of great promise, is the principal lady, and is said to delight her audience by her execution of the beautiful cavatinas, "Hush! ye pretty warbling choir," and "Heart, the seat of soft delight." Messrs. VERNON RIGBY and MONTEM SMITH, by their execution of the difficult music of *Acis* and *Damon*, are declared to leave literally nothing to be desired; while the still wonderfully powerful and sonorous organ of the veteran German basso, Herr FORMES, is said to be heard to great advantage in the part of the giant *Polyphemus*, to which impersonation he imparts a tinge of rollicking, grotesque humor that adds greatly to the effect.

At the Adelphi, which is commonly the stronghold of melodramatic sensations, a new play has been brought out, "The Serpent on the Hearth," by Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON. It is effective and well acted; though not directly adapted from the French, many of the scenes betray their foreign origin. Jealousy and domestic intrigue are, as usual, the chief ingredients in the plot. Mr. G. BELMORE, of this house, is in the provinces, so Mr. ATKINS, a good actor of eccentric parts, has been sustaining his character of *John Grumley* in the preceding farce of "Domestic Economy."

English opera is again going through a process of establishment in London. This time the field is poor ROBSON's house, the Olympic. The reigning spirit is Miss RODEN, who has gained some repute as a concert singer, and also appeared very creditably as a singing actress a season or two ago at the Adelphi. The opera with which the Summer season opened was "John of Paris," the melodious music composed by BOILDIEU, one of the most *spirituel* of the last generation of French composers. It was first produced in England at Covent Garden in 1814, when the part of the heroine, the *Princess of Navarre*, was sustained by the celebrated KITTY STEPHENS, now Dowager Countess of ESSEX; then revived simultaneously at Covent Garden, Drury Lane and the Haymarket, in 1830, since which time it has been laid on the shelf, so that it comes forth as quite a novelty. BOILDIEU's music is thoroughly captivating and tuneful, but he is chiefly known to English hearers through the medium of his two brilliant overtures, "The Caliph of Bagdad," and "La Dame Blanche," which are being constantly performed in every theatrical orchestra. The opera is said to be well mounted. The fair manager sings and acts with much spirit as the romantic Princess on her travels. Mr. ELLIOT GALER also gives a spirited version of the mysterious *incognito*, *John of Paris*, as does his clever wife, better known as Miss FANNY REEVES, of the saucy page *Vincent*.

The Princess' Theatre, which, since CHARLES KEAN's day, has been in many hands, was thoroughly renovated and exquisitely embellished this Summer, and opened last month for the season. Mme. CELESTE, once so great a favorite with us, did not play, as she did last season, *Madame Dubosc*, in BOUCICAULT's play "Presumptive Evidence." That part is now represented, and very impressively, by Miss GEORGIANA PAUNCEFORT; while the comic character of *Bobby Laker*, formerly sustained by DOMINICK MURRAY, is now in the hands of Mr. CHARLES STEYNE.

The Italian Opera Company will give, as usual, a short autumnal season, at reduced prices, commencing in October. The performances will take place at Covent Garden Theatre.

At the London Gaiety, a piece designated a three-act comedy-drama, and entitled "An Old Score," has achieved success. Its author is Mr. W. S. GILBERT. It was preceded by the operetta of "The Two Harlequins," and was followed by BROUGHAM's burlesque of "Columbus."

At the Strand, "Among the Breakers," in two acts, also by JOHN BROUGHAM, has served chiefly as a fresh vehicle for displaying the eccentricities of our clever American comedian, Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE. The uproarious laughter which nightly accompanies its performance testifies to its success.

The Charing Cross Theatre, which, since its opening in June last, has kept its programme unchanged with E. L. HIME's operetta of "Coming of Age," CHELTNAM's interesting drama of "Edendale," and W. S. GILBERT's burlesque of "The Pretty Druidess," has now changed management. A Miss FOWLER, from the Gaiety Theatre, is at present at the head of affairs, vice Messrs. BRADWELL & FIELD.

THE MAST HOPE DISASTER.

Trial of Griffin, the Engineer—Verdict of Acquittal—Scathing Rebuke of the Judge to the Jury.

MILFORD, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 25, 1869.

No trial has been held in this county that has created as much excitement as the case of the Engineer GRIFFIN, which has just resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The law in the case is very plain, as will be seen by the charge of Judge BARRETT to the jury, published in yesterday's TIMES; but the good character of the accused, and the plea of his able counsel that a man in a sleeping or somnambulistic state was not responsible for his acts, had sufficient weight with the jury to cause them to render a verdict of "not guilty," notwithstanding the Judge directed them very pointedly to arrive at an opposite conclusion. Railroad men generally sympathise with GRIFFIN, as do the majority of the citizens of this place. Judge BARRETT is furious over the verdict, and considers it an outrage on the community.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning Judge BARRETT ordered the Clerk to call the names of the jury in the Griffin case, and directed that they be seated on his left. The Clerk then proceeded to call the names, and the jurors responded as they were called until the whole panel had taken their seats. The jury knew they were under the ban of the Judge's displeasure on account of their action the previous evening, but they were not probably prepared for the pouring out of indignation which was soon to burst forth from his Honor. The Court-room was full, and the unusual proceeding had arrested and excited the interest of every one present, and eager curiosity was aroused as to what was coming next.

Judge BARRETT, addressing the jury, said:

GENTLEMEN: You last night returned into Court, after a hearing of two days, with a verdict of not guilty in the case of the Commonwealth against JAMES GRIFFIN. This was not expected, and your verdict was against law, against justice, and an outrage against humanity. You violated the obligations of your oath—a plain, simple obligation to render a verdict according to the evidence. Instead of that you rendered a verdict against every particle of evidence. The cause of the defendant was abandoned by his counsel. Drowning men will catch at straws. The theory of the defence is unknown to the law, and the counsel for the defendant did not believe it themselves. I was, and still am, astonished at your verdict. I am astonished that you should in this way set aside the law and violate your oaths; and I trust that the spirits of the dead, dying, bleeding and burnt victims of Mast Hope will rebuke you as long as you live. We have no power to cure the great wrong which you have inflicted on the community.

The Judge continued at considerable length to recount the horrors of the dreadful disaster at Mast Hope, and to ask the jury if they had no sympathy for the sufferers there, but must waste it all on the prisoner, who was the author of the great calamity. He concluded his rebuke to the astonished jurymen as follows:

"In future, I hope that you will feel a proper regard for your oaths. You are now discharged from any further duty at this Court. You are not fit to sit as jurymen. I will not try causes before such a jury."

Mr. JESSUP, of counsel for prosecution, made a motion that GRIFFIN be held in recognizance to await proceedings against him on an indictment for manslaughter under the common law. After some discussion by counsel on either side, the Judge denied the motion.

GRIFFIN was then released from custody, and immediately started for his home at Susquehanna Depot.

The Carr's Rock Slaughter—Sentence of John Bowen Who Confessed to Being its Author.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MILFORD, Pa., Sept. 25.—JOHN BOWEN, the villain who confessed to having caused the Carr's Rock slaughter, involving the loss of twenty-seven lives, and sixty wounded, was brought before Judge BARRETT this afternoon, and received sentence to State Prison for ten years and fined $10,000.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

A Quiet Day in Wall-street—Madame Rumor—Run on the Tenth National Bank—The Bank Responds and Restores Confidence.

The aspect of things in Wall-street, yesterday, was much calmer than it has been for a few days past; in fact the street had resumed its usual degree of semi-quietude. Rumors of all kinds were current in the morning, intended to affect the gold market; but, to the surprise of a very large number, the Gold Board adjourned without transacting any business. One of the rumors which for a while obtained currency was, that Mr. ALBERT SPEYER, a broker who was prominent in the transactions of the past few days, had been taken to the Lunatic Asylum; but the presence of this gentleman in the gold-room soon proved that the report had no foundation in truth. The question on the street still remaining unanswered is, will JAMES FISK, JR., and WM. P. BELDEN make good the contracts entered into by Messrs. SPEYER, LIVERMORE and others, who allege that they bought gold for them. No clearings were made at the Gold Exchange Bank during the day, in consequence of the great pressure of Friday's business. It is thought that the course of business will be resumed on Monday.

Later in the day a run was made on the Tenth National Bank, in consequence of rumors having gained currency that checks on that bank were being thrown out by the other banks. The Tenth came promptly to the rescue, however, and met every demand upon it with alacrity, which action restored confidence among the operators and soon quieted the excitement that had been raised in relation to the institution. The bank examiner, Mr. CALLENDAR, had, when the rumor concerning this bank was first put abroad, avowed that it was in excellent condition, and the subsequent promptness of the bank in paying all checks drawn against it proved its financial soundness. Even after 3 o'clock the bank continued payments until the excitement in relation to it had entirely subsided.

Suicide of a Broker in Williamsburg—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

SOLOMON MAHLER, of No. 13 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, committed suicide at his residence yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. It appears that Mr. MAHLER, who was 45 years of age, was a broker doing business in Wall-street; that for some years past he has been subject to a rush of blood to the head, attended with temporary insanity; and that the excitement in the gold market on Friday brought about a fit of his old sickness, resulting in his taking his own life. The circumstances attending this sad transaction are duly set forth in the testimony given on the inquest held by Coroner JONES yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Susannah Mahler testified as follows: I am the widow of deceased; reside at No. 13 South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District; have been married sixteen years; have had six children by deceased; four are now living and at home with me; the relations between myself and husband have always been of the most happy character, and so have those of the rest of the family; about twelve years ago he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat in a barber's shop in New-York City; he was taken to the New-York City Hospital, and remained there two months; up to this time my husband was in active business; he was a manufacturing jeweler, but thinking that his business may have taxed his brain too much, I sold it out with his consent; since then he has not been in active business, having means sufficient to live without doing business; since his first attempt he has not given any evidence that he would repeat the attempt on his life; he has been a sufferer from hemorrhoids, and when he would bleed freely from that cause his mind appeared clearer and less melancholy; he had not bled from the hemorrhoids for some days past; for a few weeks past have noticed that he had a strange cough; he was conscious of his mental condition, and has frequently conversed with me about it; he has often said that he would like to die, and asked me to give him something to kill him; when these spells would pass off he would say that had it not been for me he would have killed himself; the pistol now shown has been about the house since I have been married; did not think he would use it, because he had always told me that he would not; it was in the house, and loaded at the time he went out and cut his throat; he retired to bed at about ten o'clock last night; did not notice anything unusual in him; he was engaged in no business, and had nothing of that nature to cause him depression; at six o'clock this morning, when I arose, he was in bed, and I thought asleep; about ten minutes after I had gone down stairs, I heard the report of a pistol, and immediately suspected that it was my husband who fired it; this idea was a sort of presentiment; started to go up stairs, and while on the way heard the second report; on entering the outside room heard the third report; then went into the front room and saw my husband sitting in a chair with his head resting against the wardrobe, his hands hanging listlessly by his side, the pistol on the floor by his feet, he insensible, and the blood and brains streaming from his wounds and collected in pools upon the floor; asked him if he knew me, but he showed no signs of consciousness; then went up stairs and awoke my cousin; told him what had happened; the rest of the family came into the room in a few minutes, and a doctor was sent for and the deceased placed upon his bed; my four children were sleeping in the adjoining room, and the doors between the rooms were open; my husband lived until about half-past nine o'clock.

The jury rendered the following verdict: That the deceased came to his death by two pistol shots in the head, committed by his own hands on the 25th day of September, 1869, at No. 13 South Sixth-street, while laboring under mental depression or aberration of mind.

A Very Lively Time Among the Staid Philadelphians.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 25.

The worthy fraternity of gold gamblers in New-York, yesterday, converted Wall-street into a Bedlam, whereof a first-class branch was also set up and put in full operation on Third-street, in this city. Gold on Thursday night closed at 143, the premium having been forced up to that figure from 137 during the two previous days. In New-York the bulls and bears began operations early yesterday morning, and telegraphic reports of what transpired were received in this city, creating corresponding excitement. The gold premium went up and up, till it got above 160, and then down again to 133. The news spread rapidly, and drew crowds to Third-street. The brokers and telegraph offices were mobbed, and excited people rushed about in all directions. The premium jumped wildly up and down, as the war swayed to and fro in New-York, and even those astute gentlemen whose dealings are in gold and stocks were nonplussed. Inquirers at times could not get a quotation for gold, because no one knew to a certainty what the price was. When the excitement was at its height, the "indicators" refused to work. These automaton recorders of the premium are operated by telegraph, and, although they are a most skillful and admirable means of instantaneously transmitting the fluctuations in gold, yet in this case the premium jumped about too wildly for them to keep pace with it. Boys had therefore to be employed to run from the telegraph office to one broker's office after another, and cry out the premium. This added to the babel. To say that every one was excited would tell only a part of the story. No mass meeting, or fire, or political "primary convention" ever exceeded the exhibition on Third-street yesterday. The brokers could not tell whether they were "long" or "short;" whether they had made or lost. No one could trust any one else, and a great mob of staring people gazed up at the signs and in at the telegraph offices and brokers' windows, wondering what it all meant. The flurry over, the excitement cooled off somewhat, and the afternoon was spent in cyphering up the morning's gains or losses. Every one on Third-street, of course, had a reason to give for the wild speculation, whilst a few denounced the heartless gamblers who caused the disturbance. Such denunciations, however, have been made for many years, and things are getting no better so very fast that people begin to think it useless to protest against them longer.

INCIDENTALS.

Governor MERRILL, of Iowa, is urged by some of the Western papers to appoint Gen. VANDEVER to fill out the unexpired term of Senator GRIMES. He was President of the Commercial Convention, at Keokuk, and is brought forward as one fully competent to urge the necessity of river improvements.

It is hinted that the Japanese colony, at Gold Hill, Cal., is much less successful than has been claimed by interested parties. A correspondent reports that there are but eight Japanese there; that the one hundred and forty "soon to arrive" never have embarked from their native land; that from the several million tea seeds brought by the colony, less than 150 plants have been produced, and these in a puny condition, and that only two of the several hundred mulberry trees brought are alive, the dry Summer having killed the remainder.

A firm in Augusta, Me., it is said, have contracted for the insertion of an advertisement for three months in every daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, weekly, semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly publication in the United States. The number of publications is about 5,000, and the average price is $5 each.

Father CLEVELAND, the venerable City Missionary of Boston, received on Friday a letter from his "boy" in Texas, who is 71 years of age, and who, he was rejoiced to learn, is in good health and very exultant over his fortunate escape from a massacre by the Indians, which occurred near his home a few days before.

The Norfolk *Journal* urges the farmers of Virginia to devote a few acres to the experiment of raising Cuba tobacco from seeds imported from that island.

The Chicago *Times* rejoices that the Syracuse Convention placed the Democracy of this State alongside that of the West, by declaring in plain terms for the taxation of Government bonds and their payment in greenbacks. It looks upon the result as especially gratifying, because one prominent Democratic journal here had "opposed currency redemption in a manner more remarkable for zeal than modesty," and it tells the Democracy of this State that they must "receive the action of the Convention as authoritative," whatever it may mean by that.

GEORGE WASHINGTON has just been sent to the Virginia State Prison. THOMAS JEFFERSON, DANIEL WEBSTER, and JOHN C. CALHOUN were already there, and NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and WADE HAMPTON have received tickets of admission.

United States Senator RICHARD YATES, of Illinois, has returned from California, and it is stated that he will attend the National Capital Convention in St. Louis.

The signature to a valuable document in Alexandria, Va., was written with purple ink, and, to the dismay of the possessor, it has faded entirely away. A paper in that city accordingly condemns the use of purple ink for legal documents, but suggests that it would be highly appropriate for love-letters. The suggestion may be appreciated in Chicago.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, before leaving Georgetown, Mass., gave $5,000 additional to the town library, and instructed the trustees to erect a lecture-room for the use of the town. It is reported that he will return to England next month.

The Richmond *Whig* asserts that there is now scarcely any opposition in Virginia to an immediate election of United States Senators except among a few aspirants for the position who hope that, if the choice is delayed, their disabilities may be removed, and they may stand some chance of an election.

A lady in San Francisco is having manufactured for the President an elegant watch-box of solid gold, bearing upon one side the coat-of-arms of the State of California, and upon the other in enamel the President's name.

A telegram from Portland, Oregon, to the San Francisco papers, a week since, reported that the Chinese there were loading a bark for Hong Kong "with a miscellaneous cargo of old scrap iron, boxes of dead Celestials, broken glass, flour and other produce."

Congress passed a resolution naming Ogden, 55 miles east of Promontory, the present terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, as the point of junction for the two Pacific Railroads, stipulating that the Central should pay the Union for the road the latter had built on the section between Ogden and Promontory. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that thus far the two Companies have failed to make a settlement, and that it is not improbable the Central will conclude to lay their own track to Ogden, the grade for which is already made, and on a better line than that now traveled.

The sales of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company have been very large during the past few days. The greater part of the loan has already been sold, and a continuance of the present demand would in a short time absorb the whole of it.—*Express.*

THE GREATEST STRIKE—Yet, one that is destined to strike out of existence all the hair poisons of the day, has just been made by PHALON & SON. Their Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is the development of a new principle. It courts the light, having no vile pernicious sediment to conceal under a paper plaster; is harmless, stainless, fragrant and guaranteed to transfigure a gray head to any shade of brown in from five to ten days.—*Advertisement.*

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY lies in the use of HAGAN's MAGNOLIA BALM for the complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, HAGAN's MAGNOLIA BALM is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores. Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Use Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Fuller & Barnum and "Goodrich" Tuck Measurers and Creasers for Sewing Machines, No. 658 Broadway, New-York. I. W. BARNUM.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

AIKEN—COWTAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 2, by Rev. Chas. B. Sing, HENRY M. AIKEN to MARIA LOUISE COWTAN, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

HARRIS.—On Friday, Sept. 24, at Lebanon, N. H., JENNIE, daughter of Mrs. Caroline A. Harris, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HYDE.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, HENRY HYDE, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from No. 35 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MEADE.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, MARY AUGUSTA, beloved wife of James M. Mead, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 125th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MOFFET.—On Friday evening, Sept. 24, WILLIAM BOARDMAN MOFFET, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his mother, Mrs. John Moffet, No. 228 East 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The body will be conveyed to Newtown, L. I., for interment, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, ELIZA, daughter of Andrew R. and Amanda M. Martin, aged 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on Adams-st., near Washington, Brooklyn, E. D.

NEVIUS.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, PETER I. NEVIUS, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 19 Waverley-place, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SIMMONS.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 25, ADDIE E., daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth Simmons.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 122 West 12th-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Remains to be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, after a long and painful illness, MARY TAYLOR, in her 80th year.

His friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. E. Tessman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 212 West 27th-st., on Sunday, Sept. 26, at 1½ P. M.

WATTLES.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, ALDEN, Jr., son of Alden and Helen E. Wattles, aged 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at the house of his grandfather, A. M. Bininger, No. 167 West 44th-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITTEN.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Sept. 25, LAURA BANKER, wife of Horatio H. Whitten, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church at Hyde Park, on Monday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WESSELLS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, ADELHEIDA C. S. WESSELLS, relict of the late Samuel C. Wessells, aged 86 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 185 Hudson-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE CHURCH—Convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. HENRY DUTCHER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., Rev. Dr. EATON Rector. Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will, in this Church, ordain to the priesthood the Rector elect of the Spanish Church of Santiago, next SUNDAY MORNING, the 26 inst.—the sermon by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas Church. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. JOHN JAMES OWEN, of London, Eng., will preach MORNING and EVENING on SUNDAY, 26th inst. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse in the morning—*God's Word Magnified Above all His Name.* In the evening—*The Lamb in the Midst of the Throne.*

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—The Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOCKE, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening lecture—*Who are the Sanctified and Saved in Christ Jesus.* Seats free. Strangers always welcome. The ordinance of baptism after the evening service.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christ, the Foundation of the Church, not Peter.* Subject at 7½ P. M.—*What is Woman.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M., 1½ P. M. Conference meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Preaching also at the mission, corner Water and Dover sts., and at No. 22 Greenwich-st., both at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, No. 61 PARK-st., site of the Old Brewery, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Singing by the children. Short addresses by visitors. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CHAPEL, Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.; Sunday School Missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Young men's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School for children at 9 A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GORY.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes. At 7½ P. M. the sermon by Rev. H. H. COLE will be interpreted for deaf mutes.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 3 o'clock A. M.

GREECE.—DR. KALOPOTHAKES, WHO has just arrived from Greece, will give an account of the religious condition and wants of the Greek people SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church. The seats at the evening service are always free.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS THIS day, in the hall northwest corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st.; conference at 10½ A. M.; public circle at 3 P. M.; trance and normal speaking at 7 P. M. Admission free. Mr. J. L. CONKLIN, the celebrated test medium, will be present at all the meetings, particularly at the morning conference, when he will give a free test sitting to all who attend that meeting.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. STUART, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the coming of Christ, and future life by a Resurrection at the last day. All are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP Wainwright, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will (D. V.) preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. STEPHEN WILKINS, of Bridgeport, Conn., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 203 9th-av., just below 27th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.—Divine service every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. I. M. BUCKLEY. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Come.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. WINKLER, of Charleston, S. C., will preach on SUNDAY morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all who would like to come in.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING AT NO. 322 Grand-st., near Clinton, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Elder BURR will finish the first chapter of Philippians. Preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—WM. P. CORBIT, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2. Seats free. A cordial invitation to strangers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER Thompson and Houston sts.—Preaching every SABBATH morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. PAGE. Sabbath School 2 P. M.; prayer meeting Friday evening. All are invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Hours of service on SUNDAY: 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School: 2½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. A cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

REV. HENRY A. STIMSON, OF THIS City, will preach for the New-England Congregational Church, SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Services in Rutger's Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-York meets at the First Presbyterian Church in West Hoboken, on MONDAY, the 27th, at 10 A. M. Barclay-st. or Christopher-st. Ferry to Hoboken, thence horse cars to Hague-st., West Hoboken.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, on SABBATH, Sept. 26. Services at 10½ morning and 7½ evening. Strangers are cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway, north side.—By Divine permission, service SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—The First Coming.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.—Rev. J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th av.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 1½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 86th-street.

GOD IS SPEAKING.—HIS SPECIAL MESsenger, Elias, will proclaim the Word of Prophecy in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Harvest and Vintage.*—Rev. xiv.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 26. Morning service, 10½; Evening, 7½. At evening service, seats free.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., near 5th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. SAMPSON, of Washington, D. C. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

K. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGton-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST and 42d sts.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preaches every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject for next Sunday—*The Living Spring of Water.*

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., near McDougal.—Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will hold an ordination to the priesthood on SUNDAY, the 26th inst. Service at 10½ A. M.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen for Divine service the first SUNDAY in October.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 25, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119	200 Erie.........c	35
50,000 do........	118¾	200 do..........	35¼
20,000 do........	118¾	100 do..bet.call..c	35¼
10,000 do........s3	118½	100 Hudson River...c	165¾
10,000 do........b3	118¾	700 Reading..........	94½
20,000 do........	118¾	100 L. S. & M. S.....	88
25,000 do........	118¾	500 do..........	88
1,200 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	120	500 do..........	88¼
2,300 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109	100 do..........	88¼
4,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109	100 do..........	88½
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...	107	200 do..........c	88¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	55	600 Cleve. & Pitts....	100
1,000 Ga. St. 7s.......	91	400 do..........	99
20,000 N. C. St. 6s, new, special tax....	50	400 do..........	99¾
10,000 do..........	49¾	500 Chi. & N. W....c	72¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.......	86	1000 do..........	73
10,000 do..........	86¾	100 do..........	73
6,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds......	92¾	100 Chi. & R. I.........	107¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds....	120	300 do..........	107¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	200 do..........	107¾
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s....	94	100 do..........	108
14,000 Cel., C. & I. C. R. 1st M.....	81	20 do..........	108
25 B'k of Comm'ce..	110	100 Ill. Cen..........	138½
200 West. U. T.....	35¾	200 Mil. & St. Paul...	72¾
600 Pacific Mail....c	73	200 do..........c	71¾
600 Adams Express..	54	121 Pitts., Ft. W. & C., guar....	84
200 Chic. & N. W. Pf..	80	100 do..........	84¾
200 do..bet. call	80¾	40 do..........	84¾
300 N. Y. Cen........	185	200 Ohio & Miss.......	29¾
100 do.........c	185	100 Chic. & Alton.....	144
100 do..........	184½	70 N. J. Cen. R.......	101¾
600 do..........	184	100 H. & St. Jos......	112
400 do..........	184½	5 do..........	112
200 do.........c	185	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf...	112
100 do..bet. call.	184½	100 C., C. & I. C. R....	26¾
		200 do..........	26¾
		20 do..........	27

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	122	$100,000 do.......	119¼
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, c	118¾	10,000 do.......	119

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. St. 6s......	86	10 Reading R.......	[illegible]
3,000 Mich. S. 2d M....	92¾	400 L. S. & M. S. R..c	89¾
20 West. U. T.......	35¾	300 do..........c	90
200 Quick. M. Co....b3	12	1000 do..........	91
200 Adams Exp......	55	100 do..bet. call	90¾
25 U. S. Ex........	55¼	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	81¾
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co...	72¾	100 Chi. & R. I.......	107¾
300 do..........	72¾	300 do..........	107¾
100 do..........	71¾	300 do..........	107¾
100 do..........	72¾	300 do..........s3	107¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R......	185¼	400 Mil. & St. P. R....	70
200 Erie............	35	200 do..........c	69
100 do..........	34¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	81¾
200 Erie Pf.........	64¾	200 N. J. Cen.......	101
20 Hudson R........	165	243 P., Ft. W. & Chi., guarant'd..	85
200 do..bet.call..c	163	200 Ohio & Miss....c	29¾
200 Harlem R........	136	100 Col., C. & I. C. R..	27
100 Chic. & Alt. R....	144¾		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cumberland......	30¾	400 Lake S. & M. S...c	89¾
200 Mariposa Pf......	17¾	200 do..........	90¾
200 West. U. T.......	35¾	300 Erie...........c	35
200 Pacific Mail....b3	72¾	1000 do..........	35
200 do..........	72¾	700 do..........	34¾
200 Reading.........c	94¾	300 do..........	34¾
400 do..........	94	100 do..........	35¼
400 do..........	94¾	100 do..........c	35¾
300 do..........	94¾	500 do..........c	35¼

SATURDAY, Sept. 25—P. M.

The Gold Room was closed to-day in order to allow time for the settlement of balances growing out of the excitement and confusion of Friday. The Gold Exchange Bank (Clearing Department,) was not prepared with its accounts, and it was evident that satisfactory adjustments could not be made without a call for revised reports from the different Brokers. This delay since noon on Friday was much complained of, and the comments of the Street on the want of promptness and clerical skill in the Bank were by no means complimentary.

The reported suspensions of payment by certain Brokers on Friday night are still in abeyance. The house of Messrs. WILLIAM HEATH & Co. were endeavoring to-day to settle up their accounts, and with at least partial success. The firm of JAY GOULD, SMITH, MARTIN & Co. were reported to have made their settlements at the Gold Exchange Bank, and there is some talk of a settlement on Monday, *excluding* the orders to buy Gold given by FISK, JR., in GOULD's presence, sanctioned by the latter, and understood to be for the common clique account. It is doubtful whether this separation of the affairs of FISK, JR. and GOULD will be recognized by the creditors of the clique, and litigation in the Courts, if not in the Stock Exchange, seems already probable.

Money was in sharp demand throughout the day. The Treasury sold $2,000,000 Gold and bought $3,000,000 United States 5-20s. The Banks on their weekly averages show a liquidation of $9,064,136 in Loans and $5,159,837 in Deposits. The Specie average is down $569,628, and the Greenbacks $1,234,116.

In the Public Funds there was a steady feeling. In the Railways, early in the day, an improved demand from Friday, though prices were irregular and left off as quoted below. The Foreign Exchanges advanced to 108 for 60 days on London, and 108½ for short sight.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s...........	109¼	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862......	122	122
United States 5-20s of 1867......	119	119
American Gold Coin..............	133	132½
Bills on London, 60 days.........	107½	108
New Bonds of Tennessee........	55¼	56
Virginia Bonds, old..............	55	55
Missouri Bonds..................	86¼	86
North Carolina Bonds, new......	46	46
New-York Central................	182¾	185¾
Reading Railway.................	94¼	94½
Chicago and Rock Island........	107¼	107¾
Northwest Common...............	72½	71¾
Northwest Preferred.............	80½	80¾
Pacific Mail Company............	73½	72¾
St. Paul Preferred...............	81¾	81
St. Paul Common.................	71½	70
Ohio and Mississippi............	29½	29¾
Hudson River....................	170	165¾
Lake Shore......................	92¾	90¾
Erie.............................	35¼	35

The following bids were made for the Public Funds at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881...	120	5-20 coup., 1867.......	119
5-20 registered, 1862...	120¾	5-20 coup., 1868.......	118¾
5-20 coup., 1862.......	122	10-40 registered.......	109
5-20 coup., 1864.......	120	10-40 coupon..........	109
5-20 coup., 1865.......	120	6s Currency............	107¾
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...	118¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Illinois coupon 6s, '79.	101	Connecticut 6s..........	98
Indiana 5 ℘ ct.........	88¾	Rhode Island 6s........	98
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '73.	97	Alabama 8s.............	90
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78..	96¾	N. Y. reg. B'y Loan...	102
Tenn. 6s, ex coup......	61	N. Y. 7s, C'l Loan, '70.	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.....	55	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '72.	100
Georgia 7s, new bds...	90¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '73.	100¾
N. Carolina 6s........	52¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '74.	100¾
N. Carolina, new bds..	46¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '75.	100
N. Carolina, spec. tax.	49¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '77.	100
N. Carolina, new bds..	50¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '78.	101
Missouri 6s............	86	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '74.	100
La. 6s, levee b'ds.....	58		

And the following for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	89	Del., Lack. & W. 2d..	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887....	88	Toledo & Wab. 2d.....	84¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	87	Gt. Western 1st, 1888..	84
N. Y. Cen. Subs'n.....	87	Gt. Western 2d, 1893...	81
Erie 1st Extended.....	89	Galena & Chic. Ext...	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879..	94¾	Chicago & R. I. 1st....	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883..	89	Chic., R. I. & Pac.....	93¾
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880.	89	Morris & Essex 1st....	99¾
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888.	77	Clev. & Tol. S. F......	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70.	98¾	N. J. Central 1st......	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102	N. J. Central 2d.......	109
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d....	93	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....	79
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	90	Chic. & Alton 1st......	99¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875..	120¾	Chic. & Alton Inc.....	90
Alton & T. H. 1st.....	92¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st......	98
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....	100¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F....	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	90
Consol'd 7 ℘ c. conv..	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st......	90
Han. & St. Jos. L. G...	108	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st..	81
Lack. & Western Bs...	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	97
Del., Lack. W. 1st.....	98	Central Pacific Bs.....	92¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..............	136	Irving.................	112
Manhattan.............	138	Metropolitan..........	139
Merchants'............	126	Market................	124
Mechanics'............	142	Nassau................	106
America...............	142	Shoe and Leather.....	140
City...................	210	Corn Exchange........	130
Phenix................	103¾	Continental...........	100¾
North River...........	98	Commonwealth.........	101
Tradesmen's...........	150	Importers' & Traders'.	140
Butchers' & Drovers'...	149	Park..................	170
National..............	116	Central National......	110¾
Seventh Ward.........	112	Fourth National.......	108
State of New-York.....	112	Ninth National........	114
Commerce.............	125	Tenth National........	108
Ocean.................	92	Oriental..............	150
American Exchange....	117	Gold Exchange........	145
Bank of the Republic..	122	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n...	105
Bank of N. America...	109		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1869.

General balance yesterday..........	$88,973,580 62
Gold receipts........................	996,549 26
*Gold payments.....................	1,871,642 41
Gold balance........................	80,658,809 00
Currency receipts....................	1,820,836 73
Currency payments...................	1,568,984 34
Currency balance....................	3,653,047 92
General balance.....................	89,459,979 20
Included in gold receipts—Customs..	508,000 00

* Included in gold payments, $1,408,000 canceled certificates sent to Washington.

The Tenth National Bank was a debtor at the Clearing-house this morning to the extent of $200,000. This sum was promptly paid in Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates, and in addition, we learn that other demands from depositors were met to the extent of over $300,000. These two sums constitute about nine-tenths of the whole obligations of the Bank other than for Circulation deposited at Washington. The present officers of the Bank took the precaution on Friday to notify JAY GOULD's Broad-street firm that the Bank could not certify their checks and must decline their heavy deposits. The $500,000 noticed in our report of Friday night as in peril, was in the shape of overdrafts by other Brokers than SMITH, GOULD & Co., and $175,000 of the amount was secured to-day.

The bids for the $4,000,000 Gold advertised by the Treasury to be sold at noon, under reservations, were very numerous—$6,297,000 in amount—but many of the bidders seemed to take the chances of great bargains from the Government, and made low figures, down to 125 ℘ cent. The Treasury accepted offers to the amount of $2,000,000 at from 133½ to 134½ ℘ cent., as follows:

GOLD AWARDS, SEPT. 25, 1869.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Reid, Leo & Content............	$500,000	134¾
Reid, Leo & Content............	500,000	134
Reid, Leo & Content............	500,000	133
Reid, Leo & Content............	437,000	133½
C. Unger & Co...................	20,000	133
P. Dater & Co...................	20,000	133
Onativia & Co...................	10,000	133¾
Onativia & Co...................	13,000	133¾
Total...........................	$2,000,000	

At the same hour the offers to sell United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund were accepted to the extent of $3,000,000, as follows:

AWARDS OF UNITED STATES BONDS, SEPT. 25, 1869.

W. H. Wittingham.	Fiske & Hatch.
3,000 R., '65........$118.17	$62,000 N., '65........ 118.07
17,000 R., '67........ 118.17	50,000 C., '67........ 117.35
50,000 C., '68........ 117.83	D. R. Allen.
C. P. Bailey.	50,000 R., '62........ 117.60
10,000 R., '62........ 116.94	H. Doubleday.
10,000 R., '62........ 117.07	5,000 R., '67........ 117.88
10,000 R., '62........ 117.22	Miller & Walsh.
10,000 R., '62........ 117.38	15,000 N., '65........ 117.90
10,000 R., '62........ 117.57	N. Doubleday.
10,000 R., '62........ 117.82	5,000 R., '67........ 118
5,000 R., '62........ 118.07	White Manufacturing Company.
Hatch, Foote & Co.	4,350 R., '62........$117.35
10,000 R., '65........ 116.90	2,000 C., '62........ 117.50
3,500 C., '65........ 116.90	2,500 R., '64........ 117.50
700 C., '65........ 116.90	1,500 C., '62........ 117.50
4,500 C., '67........ 116.70	4,500 R., '65........ 117.38
W. H. Ballantyne.	1,200 C., '65........ 117.38
30,000 C., '62........ 117.22	5,750 R., '67........ 117.38
25,000 C., '65........ 117.42	1,500 C., '67........ 117.38
15,000 C., '62........ 117.48	1,800 C., '68........ 117.38
Corne & Stanton.	Eugene Kelly & Co.
10,000 R., '62........ 117.29	40,000 C., '65........$117.50
12,000 R., '62........ 117.40	50,000 C., '67........ 117.50
20,000 R., '62........ 117.60	J. R. Dick & Co.
Smith, Randolph & Co.	5,000 R., '62........$117.92
30,000 R., '67........ 117.30	5,000 R., '64........ 117.92
12,000 C., '62........ 117.50	30,000 R., '65........ 117.96
18,000 R., '65........ 117.50	W. P. Day, Et.
20,000 C., '67........ 118	30,000 R., '64........$117.91
C. D. Mathews.	30,000 R., '62........ 117.98
3,000 C., '65........ 117.72	44,200 R., '62........ 118.03
2,000 N., '65........ 117.73	5,000 R., '62........ 118.04
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Trevor & Colgate.
10,000 R., '67........ 117.88	200,000 R., '67........$118.00
25,000 C., '67........ 117.96	Newton, Russell & Co.
25,000 C., '67........ 118.06	10,000 R., '67........$118.08
Jay Cooke & Co.	Leland, Brothers & Co.
567,500 N., '65........ 118.07	50,000 R., '65........$116.50
C. P. Bailey.	
10,000 R., '62........$117.82	
Total........	$3,000,000

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Sept. 25, 1869:

Sept. 22—Steamship Donau, Southampton—Mexican Dollars....................	$1,046,349
Sept. 22—Steamship Donau, Bremen—Foreign Silver......................	1,300
Sept. 22—Steamship North America, St. Thomas—Mexican Doubloons...........	10,635
Sept. 22—Steamship North America, Para—American Gold..................	3,000
British Gold....................	900
Sept. 25—Steamship City of Boston, Liverpool—British Gold....................	9,650
Total....................	$1,072,454

The Customs revenue of the port this week has been $2,565,454, and the coin interest disbursements have been $336,282.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York for the week ending Sept. 24, 1869, was $2,663,165.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—SEPT. 25.

Reported by Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old..................	97¼	97½
City 6s, New.................	101	101¾
Camden and Amboy...........	120	120½
Pennsylvania Central.........	56¾	56¾
Reading.......................	94¾	94¾
Lehigh Valley.................	56¾	56¾
Catawissa Preferred..........	37¼	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie........	28	[illegible]
Northern Central.............	—	49
Lehigh Navigation............	36¼	36¾
Lehigh Gold Loan............	96¾	97

The Mutual Bank, No. 750 Broadway, near Astor-place, organized under the State law, opens for business to-day with a capital of $200,000. The officers and directors, a list of whom will be found elsewhere in this paper, are well known to the community as successful business men.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 25.

By Judge Barrett.

Dickerson vs. Dickerson; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Joyce vs. Joyce; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Albert vs. Steinharr; application denied.

Brent vs. Brent; see opinion.

Neefus vs. Hugh J. Reary; application denied.

Baker vs. Stephens; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 25.

Before Judge Freedman.

THE ALLEGED MILLINERY EMBEZZLEMENT—MRS. BUSHNELL DISCHARGED.

This was an application for the discharge from imprisonment of Myra Bushnell, who, it will be recollected, jointly with a confidential salesman, was charged with the embezzlement of millinery goods from the employers of the latter. The application was made on the ground that there was no evidence showing her complicity in the matter, she, it is alleged, not having discovered the surplus goods sent in the package, at the time of her arrest.

The Court ordered her discharge.

Before Judge McCunn.

A POLICE OFFICER HELD IN $20,000 BAIL.

Application was made to Judge MCCUNN by certain German Societies for an order of arrest in a civil action against Charles C. Buddington, an officer of the Sixth Precinct.

It will be recollected that a short time since it was charged against the officer that he clubbed a German, named Jacob Burkle, so that death almost resulted therefrom. On the Coroner's *ante-mortem* examination the officer was exonerated and discharged; but it seems the friends of the deceased desire a little more light on the transaction. The Court granted the order, fixing the amount of bonds at $20,000.

The following are affidavits on which Judge MCCUNN issued the order of arrest:

Superior Court of the City of New-York. Jacob Burkle, plaintiff, vs. Charles C. Buddington, defendant. William F. Howe, counsel for plaintiff, Nos. 138 and 140 Leonard-street, New-York City.

City and County of New-York ss.—Jacob Burkle of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the plaintiff above-named, and has a good cause of action against the said defendant, arising from the following facts: Deponent says that on the 27th day of August, 1869, between the hours of six and seven o'clock P. M., he entered the station-house of the Fifth Precinct, Metropolitan Police of the City of New-York, in Leonard-street, in said City, and became engaged in conversation with the Sergeant in command, who ordered deponent to be locked in a cell, without any cause, justification or provocation; that during deponent's incarceration in said station-house cell, and between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the night of the said 27th of August, 1869, said defendant, Charles C. Buddington, approached the cell of deponent, and deponent asked to be let out, saying that he had committed no offence, and was imprisoned unjustly; said defendant, Buddington, thereupon pulled out a large club, and shaking the same threateningly at deponent, as deponent is informed, said: "If you don't keep quiet I'll give you a clubbing." Deponent further says, that said Buddington then walked away, and returned again a few hours thereafter, at which time deponent again implored to be released, whereupon said Buddington caused deponent's cell to be unlocked, and in company with another man seized hold of deponent and threw him violently on the stone floor of his cell, and dealt deponent a violent blow on the head with said large and ponderous club, before mentioned, which had the effect of making deponent senseless for a few moments. Deponent further says, that at about three o'clock in the morning, when he came to his senses, he felt acutely the pain of the blows so inflicted as aforesaid, which caused deponent again to shout that he was imprisoned unlawfully, and wished to be discharged, whereupon said defendant, Buddington, again came to deponent's cell door, and the same was again unlocked; and said defendant, Buddington, told deponent if he wanted to go out he might, if he felt so disposed; that deponent gladly acted upon said suggestion so made by said Buddington, and walked out of his cell, but had scarcely proceeded three feet when said defendant, Buddington, seized hold of defendant by the throat, and after unmercifully and savagely choking deponent, and almost taking away his breath, threw deponent on the stone floor and villainously and brutally laid his knee on deponent's chest, and began to cudgel deponent so mercilessly that deponent's entire body and head became one mass of bruises, wounds and contusions, and caused the blood to flow from deponent so freely that he became at once insensible, and so was, of course, unconscious of whatever transpired thereafter; that at about 7 o'clock in the morning, deponent indistinctly remembers having been bathed and washed by the Police in the station-house, in consequence of having lain in a pool of his own blood for over four hours; that on the same morning deponent was taken to the Tombs Police Court before Justice Dowling, who seeing at once the horrible and brutal manner in which deponent had been treated by said Buddington, ordered deponent under the care of the prison physician, who despaired of deponent's life, and requested that deponent be conveyed to the hospital on Ward's Island, in the City of New-York. That deponent was confined in said hospital for four weeks, and was in daily dread of death, having lost an enormous quantity of blood through having been so maliciously and brutally assaulted as aforesaid by said defendant. Deponent further says that it is a great miracle that he is still alive, as the wounds so inflicted on deponent as aforesaid, by said defendant, are of so very serious a nature that deponent cannot sleep, nor walk, nor remain on his legs, but must be continually in a recumbent position, to deponent's great injury and annoyance. Deponent further says that the brutality and inhumanity of said defendant, Buddington, to this deponent, was so unjustifiable and outrageous that deponent nearly died from the effects of the wounds and injuries inflicted on deponent by said defendant, Buddington, and that several German societies in this city, numbering in organization over seven thousand persons, have interested themselves in behalf of this deponent, who is a stranger in a foreign land, for the purpose of seeing justice done to deponent. This deponent lastly says that by reason of said violent, brutal and unnatural treatment he has been irreparably injured for life, and that he has a good cause of action against said defendant by reason of the premises, and that he has commenced an action in this honorable Court to recover from said defendant, Buddington, the sum of $50,000 for the wrong and injury aforesaid, and in which amount of $50,000 deponent says by reason of the premises he has sustained damages, and in which amount of $50,000 he prays that said defendant, Charles C. Buddington, may be arrested and held to bail. JACOB BURKLE.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1869. ABE H. HUMMEL, Notary Public, New-York County.

Counsel for said Jacob Burkle, Nos. 138 and 140 Leonard-street, New-York City.

Superior Court of the City of New-York: Jacob Burkle vs. Charles C. Buddington.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Arnold Mayer, of No. 128 West Broadway, being duly sworn, states that on the 27th of August, 1869, he was confined in the cell next to Jacob Burkle in the Fifth Police Precinct in Leonard-street, in said City, and that between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the night Officers Buddington and Jacobs approached Burkle's cell, and Burkle implored of them to let him out, saying he was guilty of no offence. Buddington said, "If you don't keep quiet I'll give you a whipping," and shook his club at Burkle in a threatening manner. Burkle became at once quiet, and the officers left. Deponent further says that in a few hours thereafter, between one and two o'clock in the next morning, said officers again came to Burkle, when Burkle again requested them to let him out of the cell, when Buddington immediately caused the cell door to be unlocked, and Jacobs rushed upon Burkle and dealt him a violent blow on the head with his club, which knocked Burkle senseless; after this blow had been inflicted, both officers again left the cell, but returned again about three o'clock in the same morning; Buddington then told Burkle he might come out of the cell, if he wished; Burkle thereupon walked from his cell, when Buddington caught him by the throat and threw him on the ground. While Burkle was lying prostrate, Jacobs inflicted five or six vicious blows with his club upon Burkle's head, Buddington holding Burkle in the meantime tightly by the throat, which prevented Burkle from shouting; Buddington also held his knee on Burkle's breast a portion of the time, and while Burkle was so disabled Jacobs continued dealing him numerous blows on different portions of the body. The officers were striking Burkle for full ten minutes. Deponent further says that when Buddington opened the cell door and asked Burkle to come out, Jacobs aimed a blow with his club at Burkle's head, which missed its mark and struck a window, completely shattering a pane of glass. Deponent further says, that about five o'clock in the morning Officer Jacobs unlocked deponent's cell door, and said to deponent: "You may go home now, but don't say to any one what has happened here; if you breathe it to a soul and I should hear it I will give you such a clubbing as I gave that man," (meaning Burkle.) Deponent replied "all right," and went his way. Deponent lastly says that he is no way related to said Burkle or any of his friends, nor was he ever made acquainted with either of them until the night of his incarceration in said Fifth Precinct Police Station, when he saw said Burkle for the first time. ARNOLD MAYER.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1869. ABE H. HUMMEL, Notary Public, New-York County. WILLIAM F. HOWE.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday by Justices DOWLING and KELLY:

Michael Donnelly, petit larceny, Pen'y 4 mos.
Catharine Fox, petit larceny, Pen'y 6 mos.
Wm. Jefferson, petit larceny, Pen'y 4 mos.
Paul Brudi, petit larceny, Pen'y 6 mos.
Edward Lee, petit larceny, Pen'y 4 mos.
Lounce Melrose, petit larceny, Pen'y 4 mos.
John A. Townsend, petit larceny, Pen'y 4 mos.
Thos. Goodwin, petit larceny, Cath. Reform'y.
Julius Newcomb, petit larceny, House of Ref.
Sarah Jones, petit larceny, City Prison 10 days.
Henry Johnson, defr'g hotel, City Pris. 10 days.
Chas. Mulligan, petit larceny, House of Ref.
John Murphy, ass't and batt'y, Pen'y 1 mos.
Patrick Quinn, ass't and batt'y, Pen'y 1 mos.
Jos. Phillips, ass't and batt'y, fined $10.
Pat. McGuire, ass't and batt'y, City Pris. 10 ds.
Geo. Outter, ass't and batt'y, City Pris. 10 days.

SURROGATE'S COURT—SEPT. 25.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

The wills of the following named persons were admitted to probate during the week ending this day: J. S. K. Judge, Edward Roberts, Josephine T. De Revers, Reuben Burkhalter, Jabob Hines, Frank Maynecke, Philip Schew, John Randall, Daniel G. Mason, Louis Pierre, H. Paulin, Philip R. Kearney, Joseph B. Brush, Joseph Berghave, James W. Otis, Randolph Brant and Sarah Hendricks.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILL PROVED.

Mary McAdams, of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Mary Ann Lott, of the town of Flatbush; Lorenzo Sherwood, of the State of Texas; Julia W. Harward, Cindelle Coles, Henry Meyer, Antonette Dericker, Daniel McGrath, Michael Pullom, Amy S. Lee, Margaret Dolan, Charles Spaeth, and Robert A. Quimby, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of estate of Charles Doran to Patrick Creighton; and of Bertha Spaeth to Caroline Spaeth, all of the City of Brooklyn.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

The following callendar of civil causes will be called in the City Court, Brooklyn, on Monday: John Morse vs. Thomas McClure; Jane Moffat vs. John Moffat; Henry T. Bennison et al. vs. Joseph Rhodes; Washington W. Weeks et al. vs. Joseph Harrison, impleaded; Wm. L. Roy vs. Thos. M. Fell et al.; Edmund D. Foster vs. Wm. S. McIlvaine; John W. Flood, by guardian, vs. Arthur O'Brien et al.; Luke Flood, by guardian, vs. Arthur O'Brien et al.; Isaac D. Smith vs. Alex. Hudnut; the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Mathew's Church vs. Frederick Ehrlich; Jesse M. Folk vs. Henry Lloyd; Henry Harteau et al. vs. Jas. Howell, Jr.; Edward J. Van Wagner vs. Owen McNally; Joseph Thetford vs. E. Van Jeinsen et al.; Wm. Haggett vs. George Olney et al.; Richard Remsen vs. Jas. Friel; Washington W. Weeks vs. Joseph Husson; Hugh McNamara vs. Catherine Perrin et al.; Matthew Ryan vs. John Mount; Henry Harteau et al. vs. John E. Cammeyer et al.; William H. Dunn vs. Joseph Anderson et al.; And. Lloyd vs. Joseph R. Laurent; Chas. A. Wright vs. Platt G. Conklin; Isaac A. Prescott vs. Platt S. Conklin; Bryan McAvery vs. D. S. Voorhies; Jacob Arb vs. —— Currie et al.; Alfred Mundell vs. Sarah E. Horton, impleaded, &c.

Criminal Business in the United States Courts.

Since the installation of the new Federal law officers in this City, rapid and energetic measures have been taken against United States offenders. Preliminary proceedings have been conducted in an exceedingly large number of cases, and where guilt has been conclusively established after a fair and impartial examination, the defendants have been promptly held to await the action of the Grand Jury. This summary and vigorous action of the District-Attorney and his assistants has greatly tended toward suppressing numerous frauds, including bounty swindling, defrauding the Government, &c.

A report was circulated in a morning paper, yesterday, to the effect that one of the Assistant District-Attorneys had commenced to withhold complaints from certain United States Commissioners on account of his dislike to them, and that as a consequence the business of the Federal Courts was progressing in a very unsatisfactory manner. The report was found to be a total fabrication, however, circulated to do great injustice to a faithful Government officer and a courteous gentleman.

Among the cases which the District-Attorney will bring up for trial during the ensuing Fall term of the United States Courts are several bounty frauds, in which ex-Union soldiers are alleged to have been the victims of a regularly-organized class of swindlers. The following are the names of the prisoners, who are, under bail or kept in prison, awaiting trial for bounty swindling: J. H. Herman, John S. Bliss, J. Woodruff Lewis, Robert Ten Eyck, Nelson Lashey, Geo. W. Nelvin, James McMahon, L. Brown, Richard Row, *alias* Thomas Osborn, and John A. Cooney.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Major-General Shaler has issued orders for a parade of the entire First Division on the 6th of October, for the purpose of review. This will be the regular Fall parade of the command.

Brigadier-General Louis Burger, of the Second Brigade, announces that the regiments under his command will parade for inspection and muster at Tompkins-square, at 8 A. M., as follows: The First Artillery, Oct. 18; Fifth Infantry, Oct. 19; Sixth Infantry, Oct. 20; Eighty-fourth Infantry, Oct. 21; and the Ninety-sixth Infantry, Oct. 22. The book and records will be inspected on the evenings of the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th proximo.

The officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment will meet at the Armory on Wednesday evenings and the non-commissioned officers on Friday evenings, for theoretical instruction, until further notice. Drills by company will commence on Friday, Oct. 1, and continue weekly through the season.

Brigadier-General Ward has had the muster-rolls of his command pressed by a hydraulic press, to erase the creases. He has also provided tin cans to enable commandants of companies to roll and not to fold their musters hereafter.

The previous orders for the review of the Second Division have been revoked by Major-General Woodward, who announces that his Division will parade for review by his Excellency, the Commander-in-chief, on Thursday, 7th prox., on Prospect Park Parade Ground, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Brigade commanders will report, with their commands, at 3 o'clock P. M. The brigades will be formed in columns, by divisions, right in front, at full distance, proper intervals between. Bands and field music to be consolidated and posted on right of brigades. The Light Artillery will parade dismounted.

Major Ed. Glon, First Brigade Inspector, will attend at the respective regimental armories, in order of their number, on the evenings of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 13th and 14th of October, for supervision of company and regimental muster rolls.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in a recent order, remarks that, "As the Fall Inspection is near at hand, every member of the regiment is expected to be present on that occasion. The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding appeals to each and every one to forego all other engagements, and, as in ancient form, show that the Thirty-seventh can hold its own. We have the men; let recollections of the Tycoon days inspire you."

Company B, of the Twenty-second Regiment, Captain Cullen, will resume regular weekly drills on Monday, Oct. 4, and continue until the last Monday in April next. Members who attend every drill or only lose three, will be exempt from detail until Jan. 1, 1871.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment will assemble for instruction and drill (with side arms) at the Regimental Armory, on Monday evening, 18th October, at 8 o'clock.

The Board for the examination of officers considered deficient, will hold its next meeting on the 29th of November, at 11 A. M., at the State Arsenal.

Commanding officers and Adjutants of the several Brooklyn brigades, regiments and battalions are directed to report (in fatigue uniform) at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, on Saturday evening, Oct. 2, for instruction.

The Board of Officers in the Fifth Regiment will assemble on the 7th of October to choose a Colonel.

There must be trouble in the Third Cavalry, for Colonel Budke, in a recent order, states that "Adjutant J. H. Timmerman being, at the election for Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, on the 24th of May 1869, a candidate for the office of Major, but being defeated, shortly after tendered his resignation, stating that the office of Adjutant had become disagreeable to him, for certain reasons, and has since reported that he has taken the office of Adjutant of the First Regiment Cavalry."

The Thirty-seventh Regiment will parade at the armory on Thursday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., fully uniformed and equipped, white gloves, knapsacks and overcoats rolled, for inspection and review. Roll call of companies at 1:30 P. M. prompt.

The Twelfth Regiment will parade in chasseur uniform, epaulets and leggings, with knapsacks, (overcoats rolled,) on Wednesday, 20th October, for annual inspection and muster. Line will be formed on Washington-square, right on Fifth-avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Considerable activity is observable just now in the several regiments, in regard to inspection and muster rolls, and every recent order teems with instructions to commandants of companies.

The Third Cavalry will parade, mounted, in full uniform, by wings, for inspection and review, within Tompkin's Park, as follows: The right wing, comprising squadrons E, H, K, D and B, on Friday, October 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The left wing, comprising squadrons F, C, G and I, on Wednesday, October 6th, 1 o'clock P. M., and band. The Regimental field and staff will parade on both days; fine for non-attendance, $10.

In the Twenty-third Regiment Corporal John C. Budd has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Lyon, returned to company.

The Twenty-third Regiment will assemble at the Armory on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., in full fatigue uniform, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled, white gloves, field and staff mounted. Line will be formed on Monroe-place, right resting on Pierrepont-street. Fine for non-attendance, $5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Heath, of the Second Division Staff, has been promoted to the position of Colonel and Chief of Staff to Major-General Woodward.

Chief bugler Jacob Beyer has been appointed Adjutant of the Third Regiment Cavalry, vice Timmerman, who vacated the office.

Sergeant-Major Wm. R. Syme, of the Thirteenth, has been elected First Lieutenant in Company F. Lieutenant Syme entered the Thirteenth in 1862, and participated in the Virginia campaign, and in 1863 in the Pennsylvania campaign. He was made First Sergeant of Company F in 1866, and afterward promoted to Sergeant-Major.

A drill shed, similar to those in use in Canada, is now in progress of erection on the Prospect Park grounds, for the accommodation of the Second Division.

Company H, of the Thirteenth Regiment, will leave on Tuesday next on board the steamer *Traveler*, at 11 o'clock P. M., for New-Haven. On arriving at New-Haven, on Wednesday, morning the company will be received by the New-Haven Grays, and escorted through that city, returning home the same evening.

In consequence of informality in the Court-martial proceedings in the case of Colonel John D. Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, who was accused of disrespectful language to his superior officer, Major-General Shaler, had approved the decision of the Court, that it had no jurisdiction. Colonel Krehbiel has therefore been relieved from arrest and resumes command of his regiment.

DRY GOODS.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

100 pieces 4-4 imperial amour cloth, $1 40 per yard. This is a new and most desirable fabric for mourning, and positively the greatest bargain ever offered. Call early.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL EXHIBIT ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, A Special Importation of VELVET, SILK, POPLIN AND TARTAN WALKING SUITS, In styles designed by the FIRST PARISIENNE MODISTES. VELVET, ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOTH SACQUES AND CLOAKS, EQUALLY NOVEL IN DESIGNS AND ATTRACTIVE IN PRICES. An exquisite line of Real India Camels' Hair Shawls, French Breche and Paisley do. All wool Scotch Plaid and Striped Shawls, IN NEW DESIGNS AND COMBINATIONS OF COLORS, &c., &c., &c. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

WET MUSLINS! WET MUSLINS! 20,000 YARDS, YARD WIDE, BLEACHED MUSLINS 12½c., WORTH 20c. These muslins are only SLIGHTLY soiled, and are very fine. The regular retail price is 20c. everywhere. Also, FROM AUCTION, ALPACAS, BLANKETS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, &c., at very low prices. FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 19th-st., and Foster Brothers, 273 Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS made to order in first-class style for jobbers in the trade. Good workers wanted. Mrs. B. MILLER, No. 381 6th-av., near 23d-st.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of imported toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 370 Broadway, near 12th-st.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.

We invite special attention to our SILKS RECEIVED FROM AUCTION during the past week.

BLACK GROS GRAIN From $1 25 to $2 75.

PARIS SILKS In the most desirable colors, at $1 50 to $1 75.

FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.

Purchasers are requested to call and get samples of our goods before going elsewhere, as they will find upon comparison that our prices are extremely low.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY, NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

DRESS GOODS, FROM 12 CENTS TO $1 25.

Embracing double width English Poplins AT 37½, WORTH 75 CENTS.

SILK AND WOOL POPLINS AT $1. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT $1 25 TO $1 50.

REPS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOES, BIARRITZ CLOTHS, AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

An examination of our stock will be found advantageous, as we are offering our full Fall assortment at lower prices than any quoted since the war.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY, NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 27, WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS. RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, At $1 50, worth $2. RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, At $1 75, worth $2 25. RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, At $2, worth $2 50. RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, VERY HEAVY SATIN FINISH, From $3 upward. RICH CHENE SILKS, At $1 50, reduced from $2 25. VERY HEAVY ARMURE DOUBLE-FACED SILKS, IN ALL COLORS, At $1 50, worth $2 75. A FULL LINE OF PLAIN SILKS, IN ALL COLORS, At $1 75, $2, $2 25 and upward. A SPLENDID LINE OF RICH DRESS SATINS, From $2 upward.

Also, just received from auction, SPLENDID LINES OF DRESS GOODS, SUITABLE FOR EARLY FALL AND WINTER WEAR, At 25c., worth 37½c.; and at 50c., worth 45c. AND A FULL LINE OF PONGEES, At 87c., worth $1 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, WILL OPEN CHOICE NOVELTIES NOT YET EXHIBITED, IN PARIS CLOAKS, RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER. ALSO, NEW STYLES IN CLOTH, VELVET, and ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, Of our well-known manufacture. WALKING SUITS, IN SILKS, PLUSH, POPLINS, ALPACAS, And other fashionable materials. DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, MISSES' CAPS, MUFFS, AND COLLARS, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c. AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK ON THE ABOVE DATE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

AT JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway, GENUINE BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, TAMISE CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, BIARRITZ CLOTH, VELOURS, SULTANA CLOTH, CREPE CLOTH, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, PARIS CLOTHS, WATERPROOF CLOTH AND BLACK SILKS, CHOICE MATERIAL FOR SECOND MOURNING, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, &c., FULL 50 PER CENT. BELOW THEIR VALUE. N. B.—ONE CASE SYRIAN CORDS, A NEW ARTICLE, 60c., WORTH $1 25. 600 MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c., WORTH, 90c.

NEW GOODS AT MACY'S. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF RIBBONS ARE MAGNIFICENT IN QUALITY, AND THE SHADES ARE CHARMING. FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, NECKTIES AND BOWS, STRAW GOODS, FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS, WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, THEATRICAL GOODS, BALLET HOSIERY, &c., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CLOCKS, LINEN CAM. HDKFS., CORSETS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SMALL WARES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS AND FRINGES, COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS, AMERICAN CLOCKS, CARVED GOODS, PLATED WARE, BEST QUALITY, DOLLS, DOLL GOODS, BASKETS, KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, BIRD CAGES, &c., &c. AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 27, MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS, PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES. PLAIN AND JASPE POPLINS, heavy, 25c. per yard. HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS, 25c. to 50c. per yard. PLAID AND STRIPED POULT DE SOIES, fresh goods, $1 25 per yard. EXTRA RICH POULT DE SOIES, $1 50 per yard. BLACK FAILLE SILKS, $2 and $2 50 per yard. The prices of the above are at and under the gold cost, offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will make on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, their first Fall opening of FRENCH BONNETS, ENGLISH ROUND HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c. Also, an immense variety of INFANTS' APPAREL, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured expressly for their RETAIL TRADE. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

TURKISH TABLE COVERS, AND A PURPLE CAMELS' HAIR LONG SHAWL, RED DO., WITH GOLD BORDER, &c., ARE WANTED. The subscribers were robbed Sunday evening, Sept. 19, of the above novel goods, and if the burglars wish to dispose of them, they will procure more money for these articles from the subscribers than they can get in any other way. FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—I am now offering a select assortment of these rich goods at my usual moderate rates. J. RUSSELL, No. 38 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

A NEW IDEA.—LADIES, GO TO TAYLOR'S, No. 6 Clinton-place, for new, plain patterns, or a dress waist cut and made. Dress cutting and making taught.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE For Young Gentlemen, NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST., Will reopen Sept. 20. College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c. Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. Physical culture. French practically the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 40 West 22d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 25 Union-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. R. Terry, No. 19.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av. Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College. For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or Dr. Sx. COLBY, 124th-st., Harlem. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY, No. 202 West 34th-st. Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE. Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 223 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 62 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 36 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 60 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 36 West 11th-st.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 6. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

DE CRAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

BROOKLYN, NO. 102 REMSEN-st. (corner Clinton.) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 10 East 24th-st., New-York, near Madison Park. Mme. MAILLARD, Principal, will open MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French, which is the language of the school.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1633) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month (September.) For admission or circular apply at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 86 W. 34th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 38th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 86 W. 34th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 23, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,227.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NO. 1,314 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session for boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MRS. MARY BODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 130 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 938 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 152 East 33d-st.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 108 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

G. HAMILTON OPENS A SCHOOL FOR A limited number Sept. 20, at No. 1,138 Broadway. Boys prepared for business or college. See circulars at the premises.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 22, at No. 168 East 29th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 28 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MAPLE HALL IS CLOSED AND SOLD out. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, Ages 8 to 13. Mrs. C. A. BUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NOS. 252 AND 254 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST., reopens in the Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. P. De Haas has charge of the art department. Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,183 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 1. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL, FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 17 and 18, Apollo Hall Block. Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, fitting boys from 8 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $200 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 16 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 2 EAST 14TH-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.—Second year—Singing only in all branches, Italian, French, and English. Commencing the 1st of October, 1869. The subscription books are now open at the office of the College daily from 1 to 4 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and M. ALBITES, Instructors and Directors. Circulars to be had at all music stores.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASSes for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 128 West 23d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

MLLE. TARDIVELS' BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 240 West 23d-st., reopened Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for a limited number of boarders. The course of instruction in English and French is very thorough. Circulars on application.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies, by MLLE. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders. Day boarders (a la Parisienne) received.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, east of Washington-square, Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies. Mlle. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 136 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,133 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH, German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 135 West 18th-st.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 840 4th-av., (between 24th and 25th sts.) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 202 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS and Writing College. Specimen and circular free. No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 13, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. A. HAMBEKEN, Principal.

DR. A. CALLIJEN'S DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 227 West 25th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGH LINGUIST AND EXperienced lecturer on the history, languages and general literature of England, France, Germany and Italy; expert translator, correspondent, writer and teacher of composition, conversation, grammar, &c., wishes to make an engagement for his full time, or would accept partial or temporary occupation. Address PROFESSOR, Greenville, Hudson County, N. J.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—ACQUIREments: modern languages in all their branches and fine arts; highest reference given. Call on or address Miss N., No. 119 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS or teacher in a school by a young lady educated at Vassar College. Address O. H., Box No. 2,741, New-York Post Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., Sun Building, opposite City Hall. Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank. "Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention. One dollar will commence an account. German and French spoken at the counter. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President. A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, } Vice-Presidents. G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary. THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTHWEST CORNER CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from October 1, payable in January and July. Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. Six per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from October 1. Assets, $6,729,396 71.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 333 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. On money deposited now interest commences Oct. 1, and is payable in January. German spoken. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

All deposits made before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on before Oct. 1 will draw int. from Oct. 1. A. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres't. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These bonds are simply secured upon the Railway from New-York state line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

that Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the Best Sections of Railroad in Western New-York. In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Railway to be paid in the hands of Trustees for interest, redemption and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to Binghamton. That, by the completion of the Road from Auburn through Ithaca, Owego, to the junction of Erie Railroad at Waverley, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELLERS,
available in all the principal cities of Europe.

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 1 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.

Due in 1887. Interest payable April and October, in New-York. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, we have purchased largely at the rate of only $71.[illegible] per with an A 1 local income of $40 per mile, we have the confidence in offering the above bonds to the public. No purchasers beyond us.

CHARLES A. SNEIDS & SON,
NO. 30 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 18 Wall-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular notes and drafts for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters of credit issued for travelers registered on receipt and delivery of passbooks. Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 14th day of October.
By order.
E. D. SAMMONS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERIOR RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 60 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration a lease of said Railroad to the Hudson River Railroad Company, and the consolidation of said companies, and for the transaction of such other business as may then and there be properly brought before the meeting.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, in this City, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of October, next, at 12 o'clock, M., when and where the polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 1 o'clock P. M. on that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed for transfer on the 12th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Mercantile Loan and Trust Company.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, also of the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, and of the Consolidated Bonds of the Chicago Railway Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid, long after date, free of tax, upon presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank, to and after that date.
E. S. SMITH, President.

TREASURY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 13, 1869.

HOLDERS OF ARKANSAS STATE Bonds issued to the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the interest due Oct. 1, 1869, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, New-York City, enclosed funds having been deposited therein, for application with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of railroads," approved July 31, 1869.
HENRY PAGE, Treasurer of Arkansas.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, Insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends; at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

COUPONS OF THE PORTLAND WATER Company bonds, maturing the 1st of October, A. C., will be paid in gold on and after the date, at the offices of L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., New-York, or C. H. SHADDUCK & H. PERKINS, of Boston.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, by
GRANT & SON,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$150,000 WANTED, IN INSTALLments, on first-class Real Estate, in the City of New-York, worth nearly three double the amount of the loan. Address BROKER, care TIMES OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS,

ISSUED BY

THE ST. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH R. R. CO. OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

At the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

Principal Payable Twenty-five Years from Date in United States Gold Coin.

BONDS DATED NOV. 2, 1868.

Interest payable in the Gold Coin on the 1st of May and November in each year, at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum, free of Government Tax. They are Coupon Bonds.

Price 87 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are the Trustees for the Bondholders, and are not only the Custodian of all the Bonds issued by the Company, but are also the Collectors of the proceeds of the Bonds when sold, and pay the same over only as the road approaches completion, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed.

These Bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the Road, Road Bed, Rolling Stock, including Engines, Cars, Coaches, Depots, Lands, Franchises, and property of all kinds which the Company now own or may hereafter possess.

Length of road, 224 miles.

The Company have a paid-up Capital of.....$1,000,000
Amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and all that can be issued.....1,000,000
$700,000 already sold. The balance we now offer for sale.

TURNER BROS.,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.,
BANKERS,
Fiscal Agents of the Company.

WITH THE UTMOST SATISFACTION WE RECOMMEND THESE FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS TO PARTIES SEEKING GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENTS, AND WILL FURNISH PAMPHLETS, MAPS, AND ALL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

TURNER BROTHERS,
TANNER & CO.

GOLD COIN BONDS

OF THE

Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Co.

FOR SALE

Below the Company's Price.

JOHN E. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st.

GOLD BONDS OF ROCHESTER CITY WATER WORKS COMPANY.

First mortgage twenty years to run; principal and interest payable in Gold, at the UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York. A first-class security for sale at a low price, paying a large rate of interest on the investment, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Champaign and Public Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
C. B. GRIGGS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.
L. M. LAWSON,
President.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Sept. 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND No. 1—GUARANTEED STOCK. The first regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable on the guaranteed stock of this company, will be paid on and after the 1st of November, proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in the City of New-York, to the holders of record of such stock. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th October, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the old stock will remain closed from the 15th instant to the 4th October, inclusive, at which time the old stock will be closed on the books of the company, and the new stock issued and now issued, bearing coupons attached for payment in gold on the 1st of November next, and the certificates of the old stock will be exchanged for the new stock.
JAMES D. CAMERON, President.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 22, 1869.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of ½ per cent. free of Government tax, has been declared, on each share of stock standing on the books on the day of September next, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, Oct. 1.
Stockholders in New-York City will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th day of September to the 1st of October, both days inclusive.
G. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders of record, or their representatives, or and after the 6th of October next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 30th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 6th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 324 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL Lutheran Church of St. Matthew hereby give notice that, pursuant to permission to them given, they will, from and after Oct. 1, 1869, proceed to remove the bodies interred in their burying ground in Centre-st. (opposite the north end of Varick-st.) to the Lutheran Cemetery. Any relative desiring to remove remains from said ground to any other cemetery can obtain permission to do so on application to
W. A. SCHMITHENNER,
Secretary Board of Trustees,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BASKETS.

An assorted lot of French fancy and other baskets, slightly damaged, for sale in lots to suit. GEO. GUSTAL, No. 39 West 28d-st.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 164 EAST Broadway, New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders promptly filled with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. R. WILLIAMS.

SCALES.

SAFES.—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE Consolidated Wilder Safes, now selling at great sacrifice, at No. 42 Cortlandt-st., next door to Great Western Hotel.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE THE ONE HUNDRED RESIDENCES ON THE FOLLOWING STREETS:
West 118th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., 4-story brick.
West 45th-st., between 6th and Madison ave., brick.
West 45th-st., near Madison-ave., brown stone.
West 45th-st., near 5th-ave., brown stone.
West 45th-st., near 6th-ave., brown stone.
West 46th-st., near 6th-ave., brown stone.
West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 47th, near 6th-ave., brown stone.
West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 48th-st., near 6th-ave., brown stone.
West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 50th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 50th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
ALSO
Corner property on 8th-ave.; fine lots, furnished or unfurnished.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house and lot, 20x[illegible] on 30th-st., near Madison-ave. The house has all the improvements and is in excellent order. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to JOHN DUNCAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brownstone front house, Madison av. plate-glass, furnace, gas fixtures, and 14th-ave.; the house was built by owner; it will be sold, with or without the elegant furniture, as a bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONG, 120 Madison-ave.

HARLEM—FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-story house, in good order, with all modern improvements, and about 1 acre of ground, with stable and carriage-house, fruit trees, etc., price $6,000; also, a large number of other desirable residences, from $3,000 to $100,000. Very cheap and easy terms.
C. T. BERRYMAN, 34-st., corner 32nd-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, with private stable and stalls, situated on Madison-ave., near 34. Possession given. Price $65,000; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. DYER & CURTISS, No. 302 Broadway.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST 37TH-st., near Madison-ave., with all the modern improvements; has just been painted throughout; possession can be given immediately; it is one of the most complete houses in the market. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 37 John-st.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., ADJACENT TO Madison-ave.—Two new brown-stone houses, lots 20x100. Also first-class Twenty-second-street brown-stone front, 5th-av., and other fine houses, particularly located on and near 5th and Madison avs. Some houses have stables. W. P. BEYMOUR, No. 18 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMELY-FURnished mansion, in excellent repair, No. 2 West 38th-st., and other fine houses, particularly located on and near 5th and Madison avs. Some houses have stables. W. P. BEYMOUR, No. 18 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A DOUBLE COTTAGE, CLOSE TO THE STATION, CONTAINING 12 ROOMS, WITH 1 ACRE OF GROUND, ON WHICH IS A GOOD WELL OF WATER, FRUIT TREES, ETC. PRICE, $2,500. ALSO, A SINGLE COTTAGE, CONTAINING 6 ROOMS, WITH 1 ACRE OF GROUND, PRICE, $1

PRINCE ARTHUR.

London—The Trip from Quebec—How the Prince Passed His Time in that City—Visits Balls and Receptions—Incidents of the Trip to London—His Arrival.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Ontario, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1869.

London is a city of about 16,000 inhabitants. It is 630 miles from Quebec, and about as much time was occupied in reaching the city as in posting the 260 miles across country. The experience of the Prince during the last few days must have been very pleasant. His final visits in Quebec to those of the educational institutions not before looked at, and to Point Levi, were not wearisome, and the warm and cordial manner in which the civil and military authorities united in bidding him farewell must have been very gratifying.

HIS FIRST DAYS IN QUEBEC.

During the first day or two passed by the Prince in the old City of Quebec, he visited many of the public institutions, educational and otherwise, among which was the Military School, which is under the direction of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; the High School, where he was received by Rev. Dr. COOK, Chairman of the Board of Instruction; Morrin College, and the Normal School, which is conducted by a corps of French teachers. At each of these points he was received with demonstrations of affection and a hearty welcome. He also lunched with the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, visited the French Cathedral, the Laval University, which was founded by M. LAVAL DE MONTMORENCI in 1636, and which is coeval with Harvard University, and attended a grand ball given by the Governor of the Province, Sir N. BELLEAU, and lady.

THE URSULINE CONVENT.

On Friday, Sept. 17, the Prince and his party were taken in carriages and first visited the Ursuline Convent, one of the widest-known, wealthiest and most influential of the Catholic institutions in the Dominion. His reception was very flattering. As he ascended the staircase leading into the hall the young ladies, numbering nearly 300, accompanied by piano and guitars, sang both in the French and German languages two verses of the national anthem, varied somewhat, so as to suit the occasion. One young lady read an address treating of the antiquity and importance of the institution, and describing the previous visits of the Duke of KENT, the Prince of WALES and the Duke of EDINBURGH. An hour was passed looking through the building, and many parts of the convent not open to the public were shown to the Prince.

He was then taken to the Parliament Buildings, and was escorted through them by the Speakers of the two Houses. On being told that confederation was here first discussed the fact did not seem to excite the interest which was anticipated.

THE FORTS AT POINT LEVI.

After lunching at Spencer Wood, Prince ARTHUR went over to Point Levi to visit the new fortifications. Two are already completed, and a third is nearly finished. Their strong and formidable appearance gives assurance that the siege of 1759 will never be repeated. General STISTEAD and two officers of the Royal Engineers accompanied him through the forts and thence to the camp. There, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled as guests of the officers of the garrison. The combined bands of the Sixty-ninth, Fifty-third and Twenty-ninth Regiments furnished music during the afternoon, and the affair was a very pleasant one for all.

AN EXCURSION AND A RECEPTION.

On Saturday it was expected that the annual yacht race for the championship of the St. Lawrence would take place, at which the Prince was to have been present, but a foggy day and a dead calm prevented the anticipated sport. The Prince, therefore, with a select party, enjoyed a brief excursion on the *Napoleon III.*, and viewed the Falls of Montmorenci from the river. In the afternoon Governor and Lady BELLEAU gave a reception at Spencer Wood, which was largely attended, and gave many a fine opportunity of seeing His Royal Highness.

PUBLIC OPINION IN QUEBEC.

The general impression made upon the citizens of Quebec is summed up very neatly in *L'Evenement*, one of the French evening papers:

"The Prince, already disgusted with ovations, appeared particularly flattered by so cordial a reception. He understood all its sincerity and delicacy. Besides, it has brought especial honor upon England, whose policy in respect to Canada is animated with so broad and liberal consideration, and arouses no recrimination. For the rest, the Prince is a charming young man; the air of affability and modesty which one notices in him immediately predisposes one in his favor. His expression is more sympathetic than that of the Prince of WALES. One sees that it is his first appearance as an honored visitor. Doubtless he would be better pleased were the official ceremonies shortened. In the programme of his American visit there are some things rather heavy for his age. However that may be, he finds compensation for everything in the fact that after more serious things comes dancing, and it is certain that it should not be disagreeable to make one's entry into a city as did His Highness."

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE.

Ten o'clock on Monday was the time announced for Prince ARTHUR'S departure, and the scene was a counterpart of that witnessed on his arrival in Quebec. The Grand Trunk wharf had been prepared to receive him, and its sides were ornamented with evergreens, while flags and streamers covered the station. All the buildings in the vicinity were decorated, and the wharf was crowded. The train was in waiting, the engine handsomely covered with evergreen, creeper and dahlia, with the word "ARTHUR" in green letters across the front of the boiler. The train consisted of the directors' car, which has a good drawing-room, all the necessary store-rooms, two sleeping-rooms and a small apartment for servants, and a post office and express car.

ON TO RICHMOND.

There was no particular demonstrations on the road until the arrival of the train, at Richmond, where the Prince stopped for dinner. Flags and evergreen grouped in the usual way showed the general desire to do him honor. As he entered the dining-hall the crowd, kept away from the doors by the Police, stared eagerly at him through every window. Ill at ease under this strict surveillance Prince ARTHUR soon finished his repast and retired to his car, where he kindly allowed himself to be gazed at still further while standing on the rear platform. The moment he had left the table, some girls who had been anxiously watching rushed into the room and swallowed the remainder of the liquor left in the wine glass and tumbler he had used.

AN ADDRESS READ BUT UNDELIVERED.

The train was almost ready to start and he had really begun to think that he might get away without being addressed, when the two gentlemen in black coats and white neckties were seen elbowing their way through the the crowd, they soon reached the rear end of the car, where one of them wiped his brow and held the hat of the other, who, almost out of breath from haste, read an address, to which Prince ARTHUR replied as follows:

"I needed not the words of your address to assure me of the loyal feeling of the people of this place. Your kindly act has shown it in the reception you have given me and the charming manner you have decorated this station at so short a notice. I thank you most sincerely."

Prince ARTHUR will be unable to show the Richmond address upon his return to England, and the literary production will be lost to the world, for the reader in his trepidation replaced it in his pocket as soon as he had finished reading it.

There was ample time to reach Montreal at 5 o'clock, and the speed with which we had traveled hitherto was diminished so that the passengers could enjoy to the utmost the beautiful scenery through which the road runs. Mr. BAILEY, the Eastern Local Superintendent, having charge of the train, informed the royal party of the various points of interest on the route. At St. Hyacinthe, the station was crowded, and the Prince received a hearty cheer.

ARRIVAL AT MONTREAL.

That wonder of engineering, the Victoria Bridge, was crossed shortly before 5 o'clock, and as the train drew near Point St. Charles Station a small but curious crowd of seventy-five or a hundred persons were seen awaiting the expected arrival. Lord ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Hon. JOHN ROSE, and Mr. PATTON, of the Grand Trunk Railway, received the party, and, taking carriages, they drove to the future quarters of Prince ARTHUR, where a comfortable supper was awaiting them. Everything was found in order, and the supper was quickly dispatched, and the party returned to the station shortly before 8 o'clock.

A NIGHT JOURNEY.

The Prince neatly escaped the crowds and cheers by arriving and quietly departing from the city. Mr. SPICER, the Western Local Superintendent, furnished his own car for the use of the Prince, containing one excellent sleeping apartment, with every toilet convenience, and and a comfortable sitting-room, and the three cars were added to the regular Western train at Lachine Junction, which was delayed thirty minutes in starting on their account. At Coteau Landing, a village brass band, in which the bass drum and piccolo were painfully audible, played "God Save the Queen" as the train passed. With this exception, there was no demonstration, and Belleville was reached shortly after 6 o'clock.

At Coburg breakfast was taken, and the young women at the station showed as much curiosity as did their sisters at Richmond. Quite a crowd was gathered at Port Hope Station, but a squad of militia returning from camp, passed by in blissful ignorance of the last opportunity of seeing and being seen by a live Prince.

STRATFORD AND ST. MARYS.

Dinner was taken on the train, and by running at the rate of ten or fifteen miles an hour, and making long stops at Stratford and St. Marys, the train reached London but a short time before the hour. The same characteristic crowds were gathered at the stations, and at the former place the Mayor of the city was introduced to Prince ARTHUR, who came out on the platform and received three hearty cheers.

At St. Marys a copy of the city's address, to which a full written reply was expected in fifteen minutes, was handed to the Prince. At first it was decided not to receive it, but a reply was hurriedly written, and seeing the Mayor and Aldermen standing as usual in front of an immense crowd, Prince ARTHUR relented, and received it at the station.

A scene of great noise and confusion ensued upon the arrival of the train in London, and the whole party entered carriages and rode to Alderman GLACKMEYER'S house, which had been fitted up for the reception of the Prince. Everybody was in the street or at the window as he passed, and the decorations were numerous and betokened great enthusiasm.

Of the Governor-General's arrival, the other addresses which were perpetrated, and the industrial exhibition our next will tell.

TURNER.

SUNDAY NOTES.

The Second Adventists, at their recent camp meeting at Springfield, Mass., reported an income for the Eastern branch of $20,000. During the year they have printed 2,000,000 pages of books and tracts. They have half a dozen missions among the freedmen and eighteen colored preachers. It was estimated that 5,000 Adventists were present from all parts of the country.

PASTA GRANDPIERRE, of the Reformed Church of France, says that within the last thirty years Protestant church accommodation and schools have increased in Paris tenfold.

Discussing the question, "Why Workingmen do not Come to Church," the *Church Union* proposes a way by which they can be won to punctual attendance upon the service. If the clergy would have the hearty support of the common people, they must accomplish that desirable end by "doing precisely as the Apostles did—really living as workingmen with the working classes; doing, in short, exactly what the early missionaries did who converted our country from heathenism to God. Of course, to do this, a wife, a 'comfortable' house, and many other things must not be thought of; and until Anglican priests have the grace and the courage to resign these, we are certain they will do little or nothing to get their brethren of the working classes to church."

Said ROWLAND HILL once, when a number of people had taken refuge in his chapel from a heavy shower, "Many people are greatly blamed for making religion a cloak; but I do not think they are much better who make it an umbrella."

There are about 260 Congregational Churches in Illinois. Of these 235 report a membership of 17,426, an increase of 247 during the year; and 24,280 children in the Sabbath School, an increase of 908.

HEINRICH HEINE, as quoted by a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, says the following of primitive Christianity:

"Only so long as religions have to compete with one another, and are far more persecuted than persecuting, are they noble and honorable; for then alone are inspiration, sacrifice, martyrs, and palms possible. How beautiful, how serenely fair, how unutterably sweet was the Christianity of the early centuries, while it still resembled its divine founder in the heroism of suffering! There lingered yet the beautiful story of an undeclared divinity, who wandered in the fair form of youth under the palms of Palestine, who preached love, and revealed the doctrines of freedom and equality, which the reason of the greatest thinkers has since recognized as true. Compare with that religion of Christ the several Christianities that have been established in the several countries, as State religions—the Roman Catholic Church, or that Catholicism without poetry which we see prevailing in England as High Church—that decaying skeleton of belief, from which all bloom and life have passed away."

The *Central Baptist* makes the remarkable statement that not more than two dozen Baptist ministers in Missouri are wholly given to preaching without partially depending on secular labor for support, and that not more than two dozen Baptist churches in Missouri out of 700 have meetings every Sunday.

The minutes of the Massachusetts General Association, prepared by Dr. A. H. QUINT, have been published. We gather from the summary that there are 500 Congregational churches in the State—an increase of 4; 601 ministers; 80,057 members—an increase of 581 (over two-thirds are females;) that 2,975 were received on profession last year; that 1,267 were removed by death, while the removals by letter were a little more than balanced by the accessions by letter; that there were 1,036 infant baptisms; there were 95,844 members of the Sabbath schools; and over $600,000 are reported in the incomplete returns as contributed for benevolent purposes.

The Presbyterian Chaplain of Spike Island Government Prison in Ireland, reports to the directors of convict prisons in that country that a few of the oldest convicts, and those coming from the furthest north, came to him with a request that in the praises of God he would use only the Psalms of David, and not introduce hymns, which they objected to as not being inspired.

The art critic of the *Independent* does not approve of Sunday exhibitions, yet finds the pictures of DORE now in this City very proper, and "not of an objectionable character, morally speaking, for a Sunday show." He says: "The ghastly subject of DANTE'S frozen hell, with the ghoul-like group of Count UGOLINO feeding on the skull of Archbishop RUGGIERI in the foreground, is not a pleasant object of contemplation; but it cannot be said to be of an injurious character."

The American Board of Foreign Missions closed its financial year with a debt of only $5,925.

A correspondent of the *Courrier Des Etats Unis*, writing to that journal in deprecation of its article on the defection of Père HYACINTHE, says: "Nothing is changed in the Church; there is but one monk less and one apostle more."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:

"An archdeacon and a clergyman or two of lesser note have ventured to attack Darwinism before the members of the British Association at Exeter. As might be expected, whether right or wrong, as a matter of fact, they got the worst of it in argument, Professor HUXLEY observing that their papers and speeches seemed to him to suggest that Cain was the first Doctor of Divinity, and Abel the first man of science. Almost at the same time the Pope's organ, the *Civiltà Cattolica*, was discussing the same subject. The following is a brief summary of its argument: 'As the Church teaches that God created man, the liberals will not believe it, and maintain they descend from apes. They have chosen that animal for their progenitor because Satan, the first conspirator, the first revolutionary and the first liberal that ever lived, was the ape of the Deity. Further, they have observed that, as the ape is notoriously impudent, malicious and above all prone to theft, he possesses the same qualities as themselves. The liberals are the apes of the Church and of God, and follow in that the example of the devil, their lord and master. From this come their hatred and animosity to the Church. Does the Pope summon an Œcumenical Council at Rome? The liberals propose at Naples an assembly of freethinkers. In short, liberalism is only a grand piece of aping.'"

Princeton begins its college year with 304 students, the largest number at the beginning of any scholastic year.

The University of Deseret, in Salt Lake City, contains 120 men and 100 women students.

They publish in St. Louis a *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*. It is a fair-sized and comely quarterly, devoted to the elucidation of the great German philosophies—of HEGEL, FICHTE, KANT, and the rest. The last number begins a translation of the "New Exposition of the Science of Knowledge," by FICHTE, and an essay on "KANT'S System of Transcendentalism," and continues an analysis of HEGEL'S Æsthetics.

There are thirty-eight churches and chapels on Staten Island, divided among the different denominations as follows: Episcopalian, eight; Methodist, eight; Roman Catholic, six; Baptist, three; German Reformed, two; Presbyterian, one; Unitarian, one; Moravian, two; Jewish Synagogue, one; colored, one.

The sixteenth annual report of the American Congregational Union represents the financial condition of the body to be in every way satisfactory to its friends. During the past year grants have been made to sixty-seven churches in aid of the erection of houses of worship. The total amount paid them was $28,680. The total expense of these buildings was over $248,000. The Union gives but small amounts to each church, averaging $411 to each. The Union, which has during the sixteen years of its history aided in the erection of 563 houses of worship, supplying to them $227,125, appeals to the churches of its denomination, and to their members, that they may remember in their wills this valuable agency.

From REV. E. H. CAPEN'S report made to the General Convention of Universalists held at Buffalo last week, we learn that Tufts College has assets amounting to $927,000. Dean Academy has a fund of $30,000, a property worth $150,000, and a prospective endowment of $150,000. St. Lawrence University has property worth $142,000, but needs further endowment, while the Clinton Institute is worth $60,000. Lombard University at Galesburg, has assets amounting to $165,000. There are several State Institutions, all of which are doing well. There were 1,450 pupils connected with the various denominational schools and colleges last year, of which thirty-two were theological students.

A literary entertainment of a decidedly novel character has been arranged for the coming Winter in Boston. A course of lectures is announced, in which, on every alternate night, two lecturers shall present opposite views of vital issues. Professor PERRY is to advocate Free Trade and HORACE GREELEY is to reply. Rev. GILBERT HAVEN will present the claims of Woman's Suffrage, and Rev. Mr. FULTON will oppose the innovation. Rev. Mr. ALGER will set forth the humanitarian theory of Christ, and Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND will state the Trinitarian theory. A prominent Democrat and prominent Republican have been selected to represent the views of their respective parties.

The London correspondent of the *Churchman* (Hartford) says:

"The contemplated nomination of Dean STANLEY to a bishopric, which I referred to in my last, remains, so far as public information is concerned, in *statu quo*, and, after all, may not come off. It is, however, both noticeable and satisfactory to find that discussion is actually commencing concerning the means to be adopted if the civil power should be so ill-advised as to attempt to force the Dean's appointment. Custom, arising out of the laxity of the last century, has resulted in the choice of Bishops resting with the Minister of the day, while the choice by the Dean and Chapter was merely formal. I have good reason, however, to believe that, if Dean STANLEY be actually nominated for Oxford, the Cathedral Chapter there will exercise the veto, which, in words at least, they possess, and will reject him, without hesitation, regardless of the consequences."

Fifty-five kind-hearted farmers turned out last week, near Lansing, Iowa, and cut, bound and shocked sixteen acres of wheat for the widow GUILER, whose husband had recently been killed by the kick of a vicious horse.

Within a few months the church in Philadelphia known as the "Old Swedes' Church," has been entirely renovated, upholstered and carpeted, in modern style, but unchanged as to the exterior. The house was built in the year 1700, with bricks imported from Sweden for that purpose. It was originally Lutheran, and its pulpit was regularly supplied with pastors sent from Sweden.

In the Church Synod of Glasgow and Galloway, a motion to admit the laity to vote was carried unanimously, with the reservation that they are not to vote upon any question affecting doctrine.

In all parts of London there have been recently opened halls and large rooms, where, on Sunday, lectures are delivered on those branches of science and historical research in which conclusions have been come to, supposed to be hostile to Christianity. These places attract large crowds of workingmen, and are said every day to increase in number.

FRED. WINSLOW, a Boston boy, took the highest honors at Heidelberg University, Germany, this year.

A Washington correspondent of the *Presbyterian Banner* has lately resurrected the following preamble and resolution passed by Congress soon after the Declaration of Independence:

Whereas, True religion and good morals are the only solid foundation of public liberty and happiness;

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is, earnestly recommended to the several States to take the most effectual measures for the encouragement thereof, and for the suppression of theatrical entertainments, horse-racing, gaming, and such other diversions as are productive of idleness, dissipation, and a general depravity of principles and manners.

In the field of teaching, women have been unusually successful, and have gradually superseded men in most of the schools. According to the last census, there were in the United States 150,241 teachers, of whom 100,000, or nearly two-thirds, were women.

From a return recently made by the British and Foreign Bible Society, it appears that by means of that agency there have been distributed, up to 1869, 57,210,466 copies of the Holy Scriptures, the expenditure incurred during the sixty-five years of the Society's existence having been £6,563,464.

The next life in Dean HOOK'S series of *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury* will be that of Cardinal POLE. The subject is one of such mingled difficulty and delicacy that considerable curiosity is felt as to the way in which it will be treated by the author. This work will be ready by the Winter.

Major-General Thomas' Tour of Inspection.

From the San Francisco Times, Sept. 17.

Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS returned to the city yesterday, after an extended visit to Sitka and other military points in the North. As Commander of the Pacific Coast, he determined, soon after his arrival last Spring, to visit and inspect all the principal military posts of the North. Having visited Oregon by the regular steamer line, the steamer *Fideliter* was chartered for his use beyond that locality. She was placed under the command of Captain WHITE, of the Revenue Marine, and sailed from this port on the 26th of June. When the steamer reached Portland General THOMAS and Colonels LUDINGTON, HOUGH, WILLARD and KELLOGG, of his staff, went aboard. On the 8th of July the steamer sailed from Portland, and arrived at Victoria on 11th, at Fort Tongass on 15th, at Fort Wrangel on the 20th, and at Sitka on the 2d; and leaving Sitka on the 29th of July, she arrived at Fort Kenay on the 20th, at Kodiac on the 2d of August, at Ounalaska on the 10th, at St. George Island on the 12th, and St. Paul Island on the 15th. Returning, she left St. Paul on the 14th of August, Ounalaska on the 21st, Sitka on the 31st, Fort Wrangel on the 1st of September, Fort Tongass on the 2d, San Juan on the 9th, Victoria on the 10th, and Port Townsend on the 11th. The voyage is reported to have been an unusually pleasant one, and the party met with no accidents or mishaps.

LOCAL POLITICS.

German Independent Clubs of the Seventeenth Ward.

The Germans of the Sixth Senatorial District are hard at work to throw off the shackles of Tammany Hall at the incoming elections by an independent organization, in order to nominate their own candidates. The German independent central organization, which organized on Monday last, numbers thus far over thirty clubs in this district, where the German-American vote is largely in the majority. In the Seventeenth Ward last night again three such independent clubs were formed, who elected their officers and appointed delegates to the central organization, viz.: At No. 186 Orchard-street, CHARLES P. WITTMEYER, President; No. 151 Ludlow-street, JACQUES SCHMITZ, President; No. 174 Second-street, CHRISTIAN VOLCK, President.

The Seventh Ward Democracy—Banner Raising.

The Seventh Ward Democracy turned out en masse last evening at the corner of Montgomery and Monroe streets to attend a banner-raising announcing RICHARD WALTERS as their choice for Alderman. Fireworks and cannon enlivened the occasion. Speeches were made by Messrs. GREENE, SOLOMON, DOWLEY, MONTGOMERY, BROPHY and WALTERS. Cheers were given for WM. M. TWEED, SHANDLEY and WALTERS at the adjournment.

The Democratic Union.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Union (of which Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., is Chairman) met at Masonic Hall, and elected Mr. ROSWELL D. HATCH as Chairman by an almost unanimous vote.

The State Convention at Syracuse—Meeting of the Delegates.

A meeting of the delegates appointed by the various Republican Central Committees to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 29th inst., was held yesterday afternoon at the office of General ARTHUR, No. 20, Nassau-street. The majority of the delegates were present, and the final arrangements were made. The delegates leave this City for Syracuse on Monday next.

The Leonard-Street Burglary—The Entire Gang Arrested.

It has already been narrated in the TIMES how three men were seen to emerge from the premises of Messrs. GUITERMAN BROS., at No. 63 Leonard-street, on Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst., by a citizen, who also saw them throw three large and apparently well-filled bags into a carriage which drove up at the moment. This young man, EDWIN HAMBLIN, followed the three men, and notified Officer BANKER of the discovery he had made. The carriage had by this time disappeared with one of the men; so the officer pursued the other two, and succeeded in arresting one of them, who gave the name of GEORGE ALLEN. This man was temporarily committed by Justice HOGAN the following day, and the Police went to work to discover the remainder of the gang, who had stolen $4,736 worth of silk goods from the store of GUITERMAN BROS., as well as $800 worth of goods from another establishment up stairs.

On Thursday morning, the 23d inst., Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, and Detective LYON, of the Tenth, were loitering in Hester-street by preconcerted arrangement, and saw one FRANK MCNAMARA, a well-known character and professional burglar, enter the premises No. 145 Hester-street. They waited until he re-entered the street, and soon after took him in custody at the corner of Canal and Elizabeth streets. When the prisoner was arraigned in the Leonard-street Police Station he gave the name of FRANCIS REDMOND. The Detectives then returned to No. 145 Hester-street and there arrested GEORGE WHITNEY, who is better known as a cracksman by the name of MATTIE MURDOCH, and the officers also arrested ELIZA ELLIS, the occupant of the rooms where WHITNEY was found, she being in possession of a portion of the stolen goods. When WHITNEY was searched he was found in possession of a written description of a species of "jack," to be used for bursting open safes, and a formal receipt signed by a well-known criminal law firm, stating that one DAVIS, a well-known character to the Police, had paid the sum of $100 for the defence of GEO. ALLEN, the man first arrested. WHITNEY'S residence, at No 14 Ludlow-street, was next visited, where his wife was arrested, and another portion of the plunder discovered.

On Friday afternoon the three prisoners were confronted with Mrs. HENDERSON, of No. 37 Market-street, who identified them as the men who had engaged rooms in her house a few days before the commission of the burglary. Mr. FRANK WHITMAN, an inmate of the same house, also identified two of the men as those carrying bags into their apartments. Mr. ARTHUR W. HYNDMAN, of No. 37 Market-street, recognized REDMOND as the man who came to the house on Sunday in a coach, and WHITNEY as the one who assisted him in carrying three large bags up stairs. Young HAMBLIN, who was the first to discover the burglary, fully identified all three as those men he saw come from the store, and Officer BANKER identified WHITNEY as the man who was with ALLEN and escaped arrest. When the accused were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday morning, he at once committed them for trial in default of bail. The chain of evidence against the prisoners seems to be as complete as it is curious.

Assault of a Woman on the Street at Greenpoint by Rowdies After Midnight.

The failure of the Police to scatter the gangs of rowdies which hang about the street corners in various parts of Brooklyn is beginning to show that one important police duty is left unfulfilled, greatly to the discomfort and danger of respectable and law-abiding citizens passing to and fro about their business after dark. The latest case illustrating this condition of affairs is that which took place in Greenpoint on Friday night about 12 o'clock. HELEN SAYBOY, a woman about 25 years of age, was passing through Union-avenue, and as she reached Van Cott-avenue, she was assaulted by four corner rowdies. They first knocked her down. Then a terrible struggle ensued, in the course of which the poor woman succeeded in escaping from the grasp of her assailants. Thus released, she ran up the avenue, screaming as loud as she could, the rowdies following her up closely. She got on to the steps of a house, from one of the windows of which a woman was looking to ascertain the cause of the excitement. As soon as the rowdies renewed their assault on the woman, the lady in the house called out to them to desist, but it was not until two Policemen put in an appearance that they abandoned their victim. As they ran away one of them fired a shot at the approaching officers, but the latter gained on them, and firing their revolvers succeeded in bringing down one of the rowdies to the ground, wounding him, probably fatally. Officers KNOX and O'BRIEN arrested the wounded man, who gave his name as NICHOLAS RANIGAN. Officers GUISCHARD and BROWN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, subsequently arrested WM. ROE, HUGH MCKENNA and JAMES QUINN. RANIGAN was attended by Dr. CREAMER, who extracted the ball from its lodgment. He was then sent to the City Hospital. The other desperadoes were taken before Justice VOORHIES, and committed to await examination on the charge of "assault and battery with intent to kill." Mrs. SAYBOY was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

The New Post Office.

The appearance of the new Post Office grounds changes every week. Work now has progressed so far that to-morrow the foundation of the first pillar will be commenced, at the southwest corner. There are sixty-four of these supports to be built on the outer line, besides what will be necessary for the interior of the building. The area wall at the south end is about finished, and the trench along the east and west sides is being rapidly excavated. Three steam-engines hoist the dirt to the carts by derricks at the rate of one large bucketful every two minutes, and the digging goes on uninterruptedly night and day. Four hundred men are employed at present, including masons, carpenters and laborers. The Superintendents, Mr. J. T. SMITH and Mr. C. T. HULBURD, are on the grounds every day, and have effectually systematized the work, so that all delays in its progress are avoided.

Card from Mr. Robert Bonner.

OFFICE OF THE LEDGER,
CORNER OF SPRUCE AND WILLIAM-STREETS,
Sept. 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement published this morning that I have consented to let *Dexter* trot in a race, is wholly erroneous. I have never let one of my horses trot in a race, and have never thought of letting one of them trot in a race under any circumstances. Fortunately, I am not obliged to resort to that means, even for the purpose of contributing what I think proper to a deserving, benevolent object. While I will not trot *Dexter* against any horse, even for the most worthy purpose, I will pay $100,000, in cash, for another horse—from any part of the world, if the world can produce one—that will trot, as he trotted last week, a mile in 2:21¾ to a road wagon—and carrying the same weight which he carried.

ROBERT BONNER.

Highway Robbery in the New Bowery.

At a late hour on Friday night, Mr. EDWARD DOOLEY, of No. [illegible] [illegible], was suddenly assaulted by STEPHEN FITZSIMMONS and JOHN HAGGERTY in the New Bowery, when FITZSIMMONS knocked him down by a blow of his fist, and HAGGERTY robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $100, and [illegible] in money contained in a pocket-book. Officer HOGAN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested both of the highwaymen (who are quite young) soon after the occurrence, and found them in possession of some private papers, which were identified by DOOLEY as having been in the pocket-book at the time he was assaulted. Both of the prisoners were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who remanded them for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. FITZSIMMONS resides at No. 43 Madison-street, and HAGGERTY at No. 7 James-street.

BASE BALL.

Atlantics vs. Stars—Benefit for the Avondale Sufferers.

The Atlantics and Stars had an exhibition game at the Capitoline Grounds yesterday for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers. As the match had not been previously announced, the attendance and the proceeds were small. The Stars pushed the Atlantics from the start, keeping the lead for six innings, and played remarkably well. But the Atlantics followed their old-fashioned tactics, and rolled up their runs in the closing innings. The score was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	1	0	1	0	0	1	7	4	3	—17
Stars	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	2	1	—12

Umpire—Mr. HATFIELD, of the Mutuals.

The Central Park.

The usual Saturday afternoon concert took place yesterday in the Central Park. The attendance was as large as usual, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was somewhat threatening and that the autumnal winds are already beginning to strew the lawns with the dying treasures of the year.

The early hour, 3:30 P. M., at which the concert took place, precluded the attendance of many of the fashionables, who have now returned from the country. Indeed, of late, it has seemed that fewer fashionable equipages than formerly are to be found in the terrace during the time the concert is being given. The novelty has, perhaps, worn off. The attendance of the non-fashionables, however, appears to be on the increase, and each season adds to the numbers who gather round the music stand.

The programme yesterday was performed in good style, though many of the selections were better fitted to be performed in the concert hall or theatre than in the open air.

Fire Department Subscriptions to the Avondale Sufferers.

The following sums have been subscribed from the different branches of the Metropolitan Fire Department, in aid of the sufferers from the Avondale disaster:

Office of Board of Commissioners, $155; Office of Chief Engineer, $65; Engine Company No. 2, $16; No. 3, $14; No. 4, $5; No. 6, $22; No. 7, $7; No. 8, $5; No. 9, $22; No. 10, $24; No. 11, $27; No. 12, $23; No. 14, $12; No. 15, $12; No. 16, $16; No. 17, $13; No. 18, $32; No. 19, $12; No. 21, $16; No. 22, $16; No. 23, $14; No. 25, $15; No. 26, $7; No. 27, $23; No. 28, $24; No. 29, $30; No. 32, $24; No. 33, $12; No. 35, $21; No. 36, $15; No. 37, $16; No. 38, $31; Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, $10; No. 2, $7; No. 3, $9; No. 4, $6; No. 5, $2; No. 7, $13; No. 9, $22; No. 10, $22; No. 11, $13; No. 12, $7; No. 13, $9; No. 14, $67 25; No. 15, $16; employes at repair yard, officers and men, $40. Total, $1,015 25.

An Unprofitable Burglary.

During the night of the 24th inst. the premises No. 500 Greenwich-street were entered by burglars, who kicked out the panels of the front door, and thus gained access to the store, where, however, they only obtained $15, the most of which was in pennies. Subsequently one PATRICK SULLIVAN was arrested for the crime upon the representations of his step-daughter, who stated that she saw SULLIVAN and three other men, whom she named, but who have not yet been arrested, divide some pennies among them, and heard SULLIVAN say, "Here are the boots which kicked in the panels," and also heard one of the other men say they ought to have taken the brandy. Upon this evidence SULLIVAN was taken before Justice LEDWITH, and committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Conspiracy to Defraud.

The examination into the case of STEPHEN and FRANK KINNEY, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government, in having executed a false bond for the release of a distillery, was resumed before United States Commissioner WHITE, yesterday afternoon. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY conducted the prosecution. Testimony was furnished by ALEXANDER HOCK and CHRISTIAN EICKE, implicating the defendants in an attempt to procure bogus bondsmen. The case was subsequently adjourned.

Perjury by a Soldier's Widow.

United States Commissioner STILLWELL committed a woman named MARY MCGRATH, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of perjury. It was ascertained that she was left a widow during the war by the death of a Union soldier, but that she subsequently remarried. She then made regular applications for pension money, making oath that she was living in a state of widowhood.

The Twenty-sixth-street Robbery.

An examination was had in the case of THOMAS HART, who is accused of complicity in the attack upon and robbery of CHARLES M. SIMONSON, Paymaster of the Harlem Railroad, the particulars of which have been published. The evidence being positive that the four men engaged in the robbery jumped into a butcher cart standing near, and drove rapidly away, and HART not being one of the four he was unconditionally discharged.

A New Phase of an Old Case.

Yesterday afternoon CHARLES F. CLARK was arrested on a warrant issued on a complaint made by HENRY MARSDEN, in which he is charged with defrauding BERTHOLD & THOMPSON, of St. Louis, of whisky valued at $1,314. The case is the same as that of MOTT BEDELL, who was arrested some time ago, and the details of whose case have been given. No action has yet been taken in the case of CLARK.

Mortality of the City.

The returns issued by the Board of Health for the week ending Sept. 25 show the deaths to have been 421, the same number as last week, of which four resulted from small-pox. The marriages were 176, being a decrease of 96. The births were 320; last week 290, showing an increase of 30.

Theft of Iron.

GEORGE DICKEY, of Rockland County, having been robbed of a quantity of wrought iron, valued at $600, yesterday made a complaint before Justice LEDWITH, stating that he had found the property in this City in the possession of one JOSHUA CUSHING, a fisherman. CUSHING being arrested, denied that he had stolen the iron, but was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Arrest of a Chinese Cigar Dealer.

A Chinaman named JOHN ARAMUNARCHAGELA was brought before United States Commissioner WHITE yesterday, on a charge of having sold cigars out of an unstamped box. The prisoner was reprimanded and was subsequently discharged.

A Watch Stolen.

FANNY HILL, of No. 9 East Fourth-street, caused the arrest of one RAY C. MILLER, whom she accused of stealing her watch, valued at $45, and stated that, he having admitted his guilt, the watch was found at the place where he had said he had pawned it. The accused gave bail before Justice LEDWITH in the sum of $500 to appear for trial at the General Sessions.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

On Friday afternoon, a quantity of loose rope, valued at $50, was missed by ALLEN GRAHAM, one of the men employed on the steamer *Caledonia*, lying at Pier No. 20 North River. Search was immediately made by Officer GILLESPIE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who soon succeeded in arresting JAMES CONNOR, aged 30, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 80 Laight-street, in whose possession he found the missing property. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who committed him for trial.

ALEX. SMITH, residence unknown, was assaulted last night in Pearl-street by an unknown man, who beat him severely, and then escaped.

WM. DURHAM, of Seventieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, aged 12, was accidentally shot in the arm by WM. BRADY, while shooting rats. The boy was taken home, and is doing well.

FRANK MARRON, of No. 30 Mangin-street, and aged 15 years, fell from a second story window at No. 142 Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, and sustained severe injuries. Taken to the Duane-street Hospital.

HENRY MURDOCK, aged 10, of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, was seriously injured yesterday by a pile of lumber falling on him in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. Taken home.

CHARLES W. [illegible], a Custom-house officer, fell through the hatchway of No. 316 Washington-street, [illegible], and sustained a fracture of the leg. Taken home to No. 19 Great Jones-street.

JOHN LENNON, a native of Ireland, aged 32, died in the Duane-street Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of injuries sustained on the 11th inst. by a fall in the street. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the North River near Warren-street. The Police reported to Coroner ROLLINS that several cuts and bruises were found on the remains, and suspicion of foul treatment is entertained. An investigation will be held to-day.

J. M. GOULD, the Wall-street broker, who was accused of having outraged the person of Mrs. MEAD, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $20,000 by Justice DOWLING for his examination on Tuesday.

A preliminary meeting of the younger members of the New-York Bar was held at No. 176 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of forming a "Lawyers' Association," similar in character to the "New-York State Medical Society." The object of the convention is to elevate the tone of the legal profession of this City, and indirectly exert a reformatory influence upon the character of the Judiciary also, which everybody knows, needs reforming quite as much as the Bar.

One of the Insurance Patrol wagons, while proceeding to a fire in West Twenty-sixth-street, Friday morning, on turning the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, capsized, throwing its occupants into the street. Fortunately the injuries which several of the men received were not of a serious nature.

The steamer *Rattlesnake*, which struck on the Hog's Back Rock and sunk in the Hell Gate passage on Thursday morning, has since been raised. She is in the hands of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, whose agents put a steam pump on board of her a little while after the mishap. By the aid of divers and said pump the steamer was afloat at 2 A. M. yesterday. She has since been towed to the pier at the foot of Eighth-street, Williamsburg, where she is being prepared to go on the dry dock.

Brooklyn.

The house of Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, at Bay Ridge, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, who stole $250 worth of property.

The Avondale Fund at the Mayor's office now amounts to $6,550 51, and the *Eagle* fund to $911 97.

The Police of Brooklyn made 417 arrests last week.

New-Jersey.

The Newark City Republican Convention met yesterday afternoon, in Library Hall, to nominate a Mayor. A letter from Ex-Governor MARCUS L. WARD, declining the nomination, was received. On motion, Mr. FREDERICK W. RICORD, Ex-Sheriff, was then unanimously nominated, being the only other candidate mentioned. A Committee having waited upon Mr. RICORD to inform him of the action of the Convention, he responded by accepting the nomination.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday in Newark in the case of JACOB STRASSEL, who was killed by being stabbed with a chisel, in the hands of FREDERICK KNOTT, at C. S. OSBORNE'S factory. Upon hearing the evidence, the particulars of which have been already published, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that STRASSEL came to his death by being struck with a turning gauge thrown by the lad KNOTT. The latter, upon being brought before the Coroner, refused to make any statement, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An unknown man, while walking on the railroad track, near Trenton, was struck by a locomotive yesterday and knocked senseless. He was taken to the City Hospital, when he was found to have his head badly cut. At last accounts there were faint hopes of his recovery. In his pocket was found a card bearing the name of THOMAS FORRESTER, of New-York.

Yesterday afternoon JOSEPH MOORE, a conductor on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was seriously injured at the Warren-street crossing, Jersey City. It appears he put his head out of the window of one of the cars and struck against one of the gates. He was at once removed in an insensible condition to the City Hospital, where he was attended by Police Surgeon REEVES. Fears are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Education, Newark, the Finance Committee reported the annual receipts to be $120,797 90; expenditures, $84,918 18; balance on hand, $35,879.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25—11:15 A. M.—American Securities are firmer. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—11:15 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The total sales of cotton yesterday amounted to 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Tallow, 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.@63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 2s. ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Sept. 25—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, 83¼; 1865, Old, 82¾; 1867, 81¾; Ten-forties, 75¾; Eries, 26¾; Illinois Centrals, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 25—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse opened steady; Rentes, 70f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—1:30 P. M.—The Cotton market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.@12⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales; 4,000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 88s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Cheese, 63s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

HAVRE, Sept. 25.—The market for Cotton opened dull, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 145½f. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 25—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92⅞ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¼; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 82; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82; United States Ten-forties, 75¾; Erie Railway Shares, 26¾; Illinois Centrals, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

PARIS, Sept. 25—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is dull; Rentes, 70f. 55c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25.—Petroleum firm at 57f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25.—United States Bonds closed active and firm at 87@87¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Sept. 25—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged.

HAVANA, Sept. 24—Evening.—Exchange closed at the following rates: London, 18@18½ ⅌ cent. premium; Paris, 4½ ⅌ cent. premium; United States sixty days sight, in gold, 7@7½ ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, in gold, 11@12 premium; sixty days sight, in currency, 21½ discount; short sight, in currency, 20 ⅌ cent. discount.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 25—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Boston	S. E.	Clear	64
New-York	S. S. E.	Clear	68
Philadelphia	E.	Clear	68
Wilmington	S. E.	Clear	72
Washington	E.	Cloudy	77
Richmond	S. E.	Clear	76
Oswego	S.	Clear	73
Buffalo	S.	Clear	75
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	76
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	60
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	80
Key West	S.	Clear	84
Havana	—	Clear	84
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Raining	70
Savannah	E.	Raining	70
Charleston	S. E.	Cloudy	84

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 25.—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool.*—J. Babbington, Rev. G. P. Berger and lady, Andrew Clarke, L. D. Berry, Perin Day, W. H. Bray, Mr. Allen, F. Jack, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Adalbert Beygram, Thos. Werth, F. W. J. Hurst Mason.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Warren and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ledwith and servant, Mrs. A. M. Coker, Mrs. Beach, family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith and 8 children, Mrs. M. Sheridan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer, Mrs. V. Hillyer, Mrs. H. L. Hillyer, Mrs. E. J. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. George Whiteside, Mr. and Mrs. David Flanders, Mr. and Mrs. R. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Low, Jacob Friedman, E. Lefevre, H. Sternberg, Miss Gradot and son, Charles A. Farley, A. Sawyer, J. C. Hemming, J. W. Hawkins, Geo. E. Francis, A. S. Lyman, H. Pease, H. G. Gardner, G. W. Wardwell, E. B. Peck, T. S. Wilmarth, S. Schwers, H. Stern, H. A. Stults, Joseph Coppe, Mrs. M. Glebenhouse, George Heikin, Mrs. E. Moffett, Mrs. Flourney, Master M. Flourney, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Cook and child, Miss Emma S. Coor, E. M. Cheeny, Miss Mary A. Powell, Miss Hattie Freeman, L. Alexander, M. Reich, Mrs. A. Neely, Miss Lizzie Hayes, R. G. Jones, J. M. Conner, B. M. Leroy, S. Berwin, Wm. B. Churchill, A. C. Bartlett, J. Polsdamer, S. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McKay and 4 children, S. Leon, P. Leon.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.—M. Coyne, T. Kearnan, M. Brady and child, L. M. Weeks, R. F. Culvert, F. W. Conwell, J. M. Bessemann, D. Hogan, Wm. Ryan, J. Fitzsimmons, T. P. Downey, Isidore Conover, William Jackson and lady, Charles Jackson, George Powers, R. G. Platt and lady, G. E. Thompson, W. D. Wertlake, J. Bergman, W. Arnold, M. Shea, Rev. Dr. Murrah and lady, Mrs. E. Dempsey, Miss O. Learmonth, Mrs. J. G. Derby, Mrs. Jane Short, Sol Fleishman, J. W. Hayward, Mrs. E. Magoo, Miss Nellie Thompson, Miss Emma Jewitt, W. F. Jewitt, G. J. Holmes and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 25.—*In the steamship Union, from Bremen.*—J. W. Freer, Louis Plane and family, Adele Rumpff, child and servant, M. Exner, F. W. Rimberg, M. Langsdorf and daughter, Ferd. Zarisch, E. Vitter, Otto Possspirith, with family and servant, L. Esslinger and wife, Chs. Eitsen and daughter, L. Fromman, C. B. Fritsch and family, M. Sachet, E. Turner and wife, M. Russell, Casimir Andel, Henry Kirlher, Elise Kettermann, Elise Lorey, George Andre, J. S. Wedeles, Mrs. Steele, J. Horner, E. Leiderdorf and family, J. d'Oremieux and family, George S. Dodge and wife, Marie Books and family, M. R. O'Conner, H. Hoffman, Jacob Volta, M. Meyerhols, Elise Volta, Louis Schneider, H. Rethoke, Bernh. Knickman, Wm. Leib, Henriette Sunalaks, Yvan Schuepp, J. Allmendinger, Sophie Bleker, Rud Farrenkoph, J. Akermann, John Frey, Louise Lang, Leonh Shaefer and wife, Fred. Brinkman, A. Nordon, Luitje Roelfs and family, Bertha Rottenker, Mathilde Schmidt and child, Louise Creux, Mrs. Muhelmann, Wm. Frisber and family, Fr. Mijer, Anna Mijer, Hern Niemeyer, Mrs. Belkley and family, and others in the second cabin.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—W. W. Bacon, J. H. McKinnie, G. S. Rosser, L. Horsfeld, E. Henderson, Mrs. E. M. Wiley and child, C. B. Horton, Miss Fannie Gray, Mrs. E. M. Fisher, J. B. Cook, Mrs. A. G. Cook, Miss Anne Whitmore, J. B. Heeney, E. T. Stanley, and 3 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 51 | Sun sets..... 5 52 | Moon rises. 9 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 54 | Gov. Island.11 43 | Hell Gate.. 1 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana Sept. 11, and Charleston 21st, (where she put in with machinery disabled,) with mdse. to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. 24th inst., 11 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Morro Castle, hence for Havana. The M. was towed to this port from Charleston by the Submarine Wrecking Co.'s steamer Rescue.

Steamship Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen Sept. 11, via Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 785 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales during the first 5 ds., and fine weather the remainder of the passage. Sept. 22, lat. 39 5, lon. 24 34, passed a brig-rigged steamer, red funnel, black top, bound E.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with cotton and naval stores to J. Hand. 24th inst., lat. 36 20, spoke brig Hattie, hence for Jacksonville.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Abigail, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Newport, Eng., 38 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Sept. 17, lat. 42 50, lon. 64 30, saw a brig-rigged steamer showing No. 4,187, first pendant, steering E.

Ship Amelia, Berry, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co. Has had light E. winds and calms.

Bark Bolivar, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Bark Fleetwing, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Bailey, Harbor Grace, N. F., 10 ds., with seal oil, &c., to R. P. Currie.

Brig Cassie Gray, (Br.,) Horton, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey, Barnes & Co. Had light N. E. winds.

Brig Nellie, Owens, Arecibo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tebing—vessel to Roache Bros. & Coffey. Had light N. E. winds the entire passage; been 6 ds. north of Hatteras. Left no American vessels.

Brig Omega, (Br.,) Kerr, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to the Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to C. R. Swain.

Schr. Valiant, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with 225 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. W. J. Rose, Russell, Virginia, with sweet potatoes.

Schr. Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, Wentworth, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Perry, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, via Sag Harbor.

Schr. Sarah, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Pinton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Justina, Keene, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Chipman, Bangor, with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Thos. Eaton, Eaton, Clinton.
Schr. T. S. Jackson, Abrahams, Whitestone.
Schr. Goodwin, Fisher, New-Haven.
Schr. Celeste, Smith, Huntingdon.
Schr. Saml. Washburn, Baker, New-London.
Schr. Henry May, Doyle, Providence.
Schr. Mary Isabell, Samis, Northport.
Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Clinton.
Schr. Jos. Hall, Stuart, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, Hartford.
Schr. Morning Light, Arnold, New-Haven.
Schr. Abel C. Buckley, Buckley, Greenport.
Schr. Helen Mar, Rich, Providence.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Plymouth.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Jones, New-London.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. J. S. Freeman, Talbot, Stamford.
Schr. Mary E. Mangham, Everrett, Providence.
Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Boston.
Schr. Broadfield, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. Excel, Tudium, Virginia, with sweet potatoes.
Sloop Eliza Seyvora, Wood, Virginia, with sweet potatoes.

WIND—Sunset, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Herman, for Bremen; Paraguay, for London; City of Boston, for Liverpool; Erin, for do.; India, for Glasgow; Tybee, for St. Domingo, &c.; Crescent City, Mariposa and Victoria, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Tillie, for Galveston, via Key West; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Odessa, for Havre; Progress, for Mobile; Ironside, for Savannah; bark Amelia Gehring, for Antwerp.

Below.

Bark Adelaide, Brink, from Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Arr. ship John Mann, from Liverpool; bark Liverpool, from Troon; brig Linna, from Algoa Bay.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 25.—Arr. steamers Jas. Adger, from New-York; Georgia, from New-York; bark R. B. Walker, from Boston; schr. Petrel, from San Blas, for Baltimore, disabled.

Off the Port—Schr. Tropic Bird, from West Indies, in distress.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; General Sedgwick, for New-York; Minnetonka, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 25.—Passed in for Baltimore—Steamer Ohio, from Bremen; barks Jenny, from Liverpool; Industrie, from Bremen; ship Nancy M.; bark James Welsh, Jr.; schrs. Agillia and David Babcock, from Mayaguez; bark Adelaide Norris, from Cardiff.

Steamer Tallapoosa passed up to Norfolk to-day with a draft of men for the flagship Lancaster.

Sld. bark Wayfarer, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 25, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Admiral, Baltimore, for Salem; Addie Fuller, Dix Island, for Washington, D. C.

24th, A. M.—Arr. schr. American Eagle, Philadelphia for Ipswich.

Sld. brig Mary E. Leighton; schrs. Admiral and J. H. Burnett.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Arr. steamship George Washington, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Arr. steamer Golden City, from Panama; ship M. Hutchinson, from Liverpool.

Cld. ship Ocean Express, for Liverpool, with 43,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Mary, for Baker's Island; General Windham, for Liverpool, via Port Townsend.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 25.—Arr. steamer Leo, New-York; schr. Willimink, Boston.

Cld. barks Mary and Louisa, New-York.

Sld. steamers Magnolia and Montgomery, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 25.—Cld. steamers Rebecca Clyde and Volunteer, for New-York; J. A. Gary, for Baltimore.

It is raining.

Miscellaneous.

Steamship Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia, for Portland, which was sunk at Sunken Marsh, Hell Gate, 23d inst., was raised by the Submarine Wrecking Co., and was towed to the City yesterday afternoon for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Adelaide—Bark, from Matanzas, for New-York, Sept. 21, off Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Aug. 31, schrs. Eliza J. Staples and Hortensia, ldg., for New-York, to sail Sept. 1.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer on
MONDAY, SEPT. 27,
Their entire stock, consisting of

SILKS, CLOTHS,
SATINS, CASSIMERES,
VELVETS, VESTINGS,
VELVETEENS, CLOAKS,
MATERIAL FOR SUITS, SACQUES,
FANCY CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS,
Together with an unequaled line of
NEW PARIS AND LONDON DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found
Every Novelty of the Season.

These goods comprise the balance of our FALL IMPORTATION, and include also our RECENT HEAVY PURCHASES AT AUCTION. They will be sold at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES, and the present is an extraordinary opportunity of purchasing GOOD, SEASONABLE and STAPLE articles at GREAT BARGAINS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

I am now opening my FALL IMPORTATIONS, consisting in part of French Satin Damasks, Terrys, Coteline Brocatels, Tapestries, Moquettes, Plushes, French and English Plain Satins, and over one hundred different shades of plain Wool Terry, together with a variety of novelties, embracing the Delhi Cloth, Satinada, &c.

Lace Curtains and Linens,
(Especially selected for the City trade.)

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 751 Broadway.
No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.